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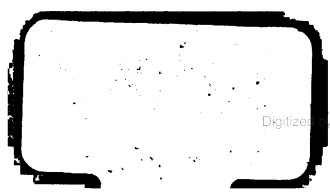
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# STUDENT'S HANDBOOK

TO THE  
UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES  
OF OXFORD

**FIFTEENTH EDITION**

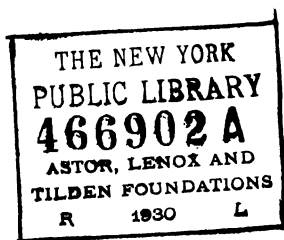
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HENRY FROWDE, M.A.

PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND NEW YORK

ROYAL  
ACADEMY  
OF  
MUSIC

## ADVERTISEMENT TO THE FIFTEENTH EDITION

THE information contained in previous editions of the Handbook has been to a large extent recast, and much new matter added. Those parts of the book which seemed to require it have been written by contributors having special familiarity with the several subjects, and the whole has been carefully revised by an Editor appointed by the Delegates of the Press. The statements contained in the book are believed to be accurate, but they are not official, and are subject to such alterations as may be made from time to time.



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## INTRODUCTION

THE University is a body corporate invested with all the usual powers of corporations, and also with various peculiar privileges, such as the right of exercising jurisdiction civil and criminal over its members, the right of returning two representatives to the House of Commons, and the power of conferring degrees.

It is open without respect of birth, age, or creed to all persons who satisfy the appointed officers that they are likely to derive educational advantage from its membership: and, subject only to necessary limitations of academical standing, any person who has been admitted as a member is eligible to compete for all its prizes and distinctions, save only that Degrees in Divinity are confined to members of the Church of England.

The members of the University are at present upwards of thirteen thousand in number. They are either 'graduates,' members who have taken a degree, or 'undergraduates,' members who have not yet taken a degree. There are more than nine thousand graduates and about 3,500 undergraduates. Only a small proportion of the graduates are in residence, and only a small proportion of the undergraduates are not in residence. The graduates who are not in residence are all those who have left Oxford after taking a degree in the ordinary course and have retained their position as members of the University by the payment of certain dues; the graduates who are in residence consist chiefly of those who are engaged in the educational work of the University or in research. The undergraduates who are in residence are, of course, those who are going through the ordinary course of academical study which precedes the taking of a degree; the undergraduates not in residence are those whose academical course has been for some cause interrupted, or who have not formally taken the degree for which they have



qualified themselves by passing examinations and by residence, but who have not severed their connexion with the University by taking their names off the books and ceasing to pay annual dues.

Those members of the University who have not taken the degree of Master of Arts or of Doctor of Civil Law, Medicine, or Divinity have no share in the government of the University. This is in the hands of three bodies:—

1. 'Convocation,' which consists of all the members of the University who have taken the degrees of Master of Arts or of Doctor of Medicine, Civil Law or Divinity, resident or non-resident.

2. 'The Congregation of the University,' which consists of certain *ex officio* members, and of all members of Convocation who reside in Oxford for 140 days in the academical year.

3. 'The Hebdomadal Council,' which consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Ex-Vice-Chancellor for a certain period after the expiration of his term of office, the two Proctors, and eighteen members elected by Congregation. Six of these must be chosen from the Heads of Colleges and Halls, six from the Professors, and six from members of Convocation of five years' standing.

Besides the Congregation of the University, which was established by Act of Parliament in 1854, there is another 'House of Congregation,' now generally called 'The Ancient House of Congregation.' The framers of the Act of 1854 intended this Congregation to be superseded by the Congregation of the University, but the Act only established the new body in addition to the old. The Ancient House consists of all Doctors and Masters of Arts for the space of two years after their admission to their respective degrees, all Professors, University Examiners, resident Doctors, and all Heads and Deans of Colleges and Principals of Halls. Its only powers are now the granting of ordinary degrees, which, after the requirements of the University have been satisfied, is a pure formality, and the confirmation of the appointment of Examiners.

The Hebdomadal Council alone has the power of initiating legislation. A new statute framed by it must be promulgated in the Congregation of the University, which may adopt, reject, or amend it. In its approved form it must be submitted to Convocation, which may adopt or reject, but cannot amend it. Besides confirming or rejecting statutes which have passed Congregation,

Convocation transacts much of the ordinary business of the University by means of 'Decrees.' It confers honorary degrees and also degrees granted by Decree or Diploma. It sanctions petitions to Parliament, authorizes the affixing of the University seal when necessary, and its members elect the University representatives in Parliament. But no proposals can be made to Convocation which have not been sanctioned by the Hebdomadal Council.

The Chancellor of the University, elected for life by Convocation, is a non-resident officer, so that the executive power in the University is chiefly in the hands of his deputy, the Vice-Chancellor, who is annually nominated by him from among the Heads of Colleges<sup>1</sup>, the two officers called Proctors annually elected by the Colleges and Halls in rotation, and various committees or 'Delegacies' appointed by Council, Congregation, or Convocation.

The Colleges are corporate bodies distinct from the corporate body which forms the University. They are not even, at all events directly, subject to laws and regulations made by the University; they manage their own property and elect their own officers, and the Proctors have no powers within their walls. Certain officers of the Colleges have, indeed, certain privileges in the University, and some University professors are entitled to certain privileges and emoluments in Colleges, and in many matters the Colleges and the University recognize each other's regulations. But the true key to the intimate relation which exists between the University and the Colleges is to be found in the fact that the great majority of the members of the University belong to the Colleges, and that all who belong to the various Colleges are at the same time members of the University.

In strictness only those are members of a College who are members of the corporation or foundation of that College. In all the Colleges except All Souls, Christ Church, and Keble<sup>2</sup>, this consists

<sup>1</sup> It has become the custom for the Chancellor to re-nominate the Vice-Chancellor three times, so that the office is held for four years in all. It is also the custom for the Heads of Colleges to be nominated in the order of their election as Heads.

<sup>2</sup> At All Souls there are no Scholars; at Keble there are no Fellows; Christ Church is a Chapter as well as a College, and consequently the members of the foundation include the Dean and Canons as well as the Students (who correspond in most respects to the Fellows of other Colleges) and the Scholars.

of the Head<sup>1</sup>, the Fellows, the Scholars, and sometimes a few other members with various titles. This fact, however, is now only of historical importance. At the present time not only persons who are on the foundation of a College, but all members of the University whose names are on its books are always considered members of that College. Thus the College includes not only the Head, Fellows, and Scholars, but also a much larger number of persons consisting of, firstly, undergraduates called 'Commoners,' who have been admitted to a share in the privileges allowed by the Colleges to their members; and secondly, graduates who have gone through the ordinary academical course, whether as Commoners or Scholars of the College, and have for the most part, of course, left Oxford. By members of the governing body of a College and those who do business with them, 'the College' is naturally often used to signify the governing body of the College, that is to say in the case of nineteen of the Colleges, the Head and Fellows. Undergraduates, on the other hand, sometimes use the term as if it included none but the undergraduate members of the College.

Of the two Halls at present in existence, one, St. Mary Hall<sup>2</sup>, will be merged in Oriel College, and the other, St. Edmund Hall, will be partially united to Queen's College on the occurrence of the next vacancy in their respective principalships. Their constitution differs from that of the Colleges; they are not corporate bodies, and they have no Fellows or Scholars.

Private Halls exist under a Statute of the University passed in 1882 (in substitution for one passed in 1855), according to which the Vice-Chancellor and Hebdomadal Council are allowed to license a member of Convocation above the age of twenty-eight to open a house as a Private Hall for the reception of undergraduate members of the University.

Keble College is a New Foundation admitted under a Statute of 1871 to the enjoyment of the privileges (except as regards the

<sup>1</sup> The title of the Head is 'Master' at University, Balliol, and Pembroke Colleges; 'Warden' at Merton, New, All Souls, Wadham, and Keble Colleges; 'Rector' at Exeter and Lincoln; 'Provost' at Oriel, Queen's, and Worcester; 'President' at Magdalen, Corpus Christi, Trinity, and St. John's Colleges; 'Principal' at Brasenose, Jesus, and Hertford; the Head of Christ Church is the Dean of Christ Church.

<sup>2</sup> No Undergraduates are now entered at St. Mary Hall. Oriel College has taken over all the rooms.

academical status of its Head) which are possessed by other Colleges in the University.

The existence of Non-Collegiate (originally called 'Unattached') Students—members of the University who do not belong to any College or Hall—dates from 1868. In their case the place of the governing body of a College is practically taken by a Censor and certain Delegates, and the place of a College building is in part supplied by a new building which adjoins the University Schools.

In the following list the several societies, to one or other of which every member of the University must belong, are placed in the order of their customary precedence:—

Date.		Under- graduates on the books.	Members of Convo- cation.	Members on the books.
872	University College . . .	191	302	662
1263	Balliol College . . .	267	430	1005
1264	Merton College . . .	132	261	534
1314	Exeter College . . .	173	533	874
1326	Oriel College . . .	127	226	424
1340	Queen's College . . .	126	273	527
1379	New College . . .	294	353	926
1427	Lincoln College . . .	88	183	355
1437	All Souls College . . .	6	87	117
1458	Magdalen College . . .	190	318	743
1509	Brasenose College . . .	123	326	565
1516	Corpus Christi College	87	231	387
1546	Christ Church . . .	307	737	1388
1554	Trinity College . . .	193	336	694
1555	St. John's College . . .	148	333	653
1571	Jesus College . . .	118	144	373
1612	Wadham College . . .	109	227	420
1624	Pembroke College . . .	95	180	319
1714	Worcester College . . .	97	246	388
1874	Hertford College . . .	122	132	369
1333	St. Mary Hall . . .	4	33	41
1557	St. Edmund Hall . . .	31	34	101
1870	Keble College . . .	216	219	747
1868	Non-Collegiate . . .	208	109	450
	Grindle's Hall . . .	7	1	10
	Marcon's Hall . . .	26	4	46
	Clarke's Hall . . .	11	0	14
	Hunter-Blair's Hall . .	3	0	4
		<hr/> 3499	<hr/> 6258	<hr/> 13136

The provision made by the University and the Colleges for the discharge of their several functions will best be learnt from the detailed accounts given below, but the following particulars may be of use as indicating the plan of the book.

The duty of ascertaining the fitness of candidates for admission to the University is in the hands of the Colleges; it is by the Colleges also that scholarships and exhibitions are offered to those who are beginning or intending to begin their University course. The College regulations for the admission of candidates, and a list of the scholarships which are offered to such candidates, are given therefore in Chapters I and II. The necessary College expenses of an undergraduate are given, so far as they admit of precise statement, in Chapter III. The statutable conditions of residence and some of the chief disciplinary regulations of the University are stated in Chapter IV. Chapter V contains the regulations under which Libraries, Museums, and Laboratories are available for study. A brief description of the Teaching provided by the University and the Colleges is given in Chapter VI: more detailed information will be found under the heads of the different examinations. Chapters VII, VIII, IX, and X are occupied with a description of the various University Examinations. Of these, Responsions are fully described in Chapter VII, and the First Public Examination in Chapter VIII. The regulations of the Boards of Studies by which these two Examinations are controlled are given in full. The parts of the Second Public Examination (Chapter IX) are (with the exception of the Pass School) not treated with such completeness of detail, and the regulations of the Boards of Studies must be sought in the Examination Statutes<sup>1</sup>; the place of those regulations being occupied in this book by a description of the general character of the Examination or School, such as it is thought may be useful to those who desire to select the examination for which they will offer themselves. The Final Schools of Theology and Law, which qualify like other Final Schools for degrees in Arts, but are under the control of the Superior Faculties of Law and Theology, are not described in Chapter IX, but are reserved for Chapter X, where they

<sup>1</sup> The *Examination Statutes* are published annually in June, and may be obtained at the Clarendon Press Depository, High Street. Price One Shilling.

are more conveniently treated as parts of the general training, theological, legal, and medical, provided in the three Superior Faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine. The examinations in Music are also described in this Chapter. In Chapter XI a brief account is given of the statutable requirements from candidates for the new degrees in Letters and Science. Chapter XII contains a list of the various degrees granted by the University, and states the conditions of residence, standing, and examination under which they are granted. Chapter XIII describes all the pecuniary rewards offered by the University for proficiency in the studies recognized by it, and Chapter XIV gives with less completeness the conditions under which College Fellowships may be obtained and held. Chapter XV states the privileges and exemptions which are allowed by the University to the members of Cambridge and Dublin, of Affiliated Colleges or Indian and Colonial Universities, and to non-European British subjects. The arrangements which connect the University with the Civil Service of India and the army are described in Chapter XVI, and Chapter XVII contains some account of the chief extra-academical organizations maintained either wholly or in part by the University.



## CHAPTER I.

### ADMISSION AND MATRICULATION.

ANY one who wishes to be matriculated as a member of the University must first be admitted either as a member of a College or Hall (Introduction, pp. xi-xii), or as a Non-Collegiate Student.

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THE following alterations have recently been made in *Responsions*: (a) In and after Trinity Term, 1901, Candidates can offer 'Unseen Translation' in Greek and Latin authors as an alternative to the one Greek book and one Latin book hitherto required. (b) In and after Michaelmas Term, 1901, DE TOCQUEVILLE, *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution*, will be added to the list of books to be offered as an *Additional Subject*.

#### *Student's Handbook.*

candidate himself, by his parent or guardian, by the master of his school, or his tutor. The particulars which are required to be given are usually as follows:—(1) the exact names and age of the candidate, (2) the name and address of his parent or guardian, (3) the place of his education, (4) the date at which he wishes to begin residence (see below, pp. 3-22). A testimonial of good character must be produced, either when the application is first made, or when the candidate appears for examination.

<sup>1</sup> The official address—and no other should be used—is stated below in the notice of each College.





## CHAPTER I.

### ADMISSION AND MATRICULATION.

ANY one who wishes to be matriculated as a member of the University must first be admitted either as a member of a College or Hall (Introduction, pp. xi-xii), or as a Non-Collegiate Student. The varying conditions under which admission can be obtained to the several Societies within the University are stated in detail below; the following are practically universal.

Admission to the Foundations of the Colleges is obtained in nearly every case by election after a competitive examination. Those who are elected as Foundation Scholars, Bible-Clerks, or Exhibitioners, are thenceforth regarded as members of the Society which has elected them, and have not to undergo any further College Examination. They cannot, for instance, become candidates for election to any other Society without first resigning the Scholarship, Exhibition, or Clerkship to which they have been elected. A complete list of all College Scholarships and Exhibitions is given in Chapter II. Those who desire to be admitted as Commoners must apply to the Head of a College or Hall, or to the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, for leave to become a candidate for admission<sup>1</sup>; the application may in most cases be made by the intending candidate himself, by his parent or guardian, by the master of his school, or his tutor. The particulars which are required to be given are usually as follows:—(1) the exact names and age of the candidate, (2) the name and address of his parent or guardian, (3) the place of his education, (4) the date at which he wishes to begin residence (see below, pp. 3-22). A testimonial of good character must be produced, either when the application is first made, or when the candidate appears for examination.

<sup>1</sup> The official address—and no other should be used—is stated below in the notice of each College.

When a name has once been placed on the list of candidates for admission at any Society, the candidate must consider himself in honour bound to carry out his candidature, and if in the interval between his application and the examination for admission any change in his circumstances or plans renders him unable to fulfil his engagement, he should give immediate notice of his desire to remove his name from the list of applicants.

The difficulty of obtaining a place on the list of applicants for admission to a College has been considerably lessened partly by the repeal of the Statute which required every Undergraduate member of a College or Hall to reside for three years at least within its walls, partly by the very considerable additions which nearly all Colleges have within recent years made to their buildings. In consequence, a candidate who possesses the necessary literary qualifications has now practically little difficulty in obtaining admission at any College, at short notice. Late applicants, however, cannot be sure of obtaining rooms within the College walls, since the vacant rooms, the number of which is almost always fewer than that of successful candidates for admission, are usually offered to such candidates either in the order in which their names have been previously entered on the books, or in the order of merit at the examination. Those, moreover, who are likely to have difficulty in passing the Matriculation Examination, will probably find that those who have had their names on the list for the longest time are *ceteris paribus* preferred.

Applicants for admission are ordinarily required to pass an examination, the date of which is notified to all whose names are on the list.

But since Responsions may now be passed before matriculation (p. 126), and also since certain other examinations which may be passed before matriculation are accepted by the University as substitutes for Responsions (see p. 130), these examinations are now sometimes accepted by Colleges and by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students as substitutes for the whole or for part of their ordinary entrance examinations. The extent, however, to which they are so accepted varies so much at different Colleges that any one who proposes to claim exemption from the College Examination on the ground of having passed an equivalent examination

should previously communicate with the College, unless an express provision covering his case can be found in the notices given below.

The following are the regulations of the different Societies in regard to (1) applications for admission, (2) examinations for admission and exemptions from such examinations, (3) residence in College and in lodgings. A note of the payments on coming into residence, and information as to the purchase or hire of furniture in College rooms, as well as that relating to other expenses, will be found in Chapter III.

October is now the usual time to begin residence, see p. 156.

At Balliol, application must be made to the Senior Tutor.

The examination is held immediately before each Term, beginning at 9.30 A.M. on the Wednesday and ending on Thursday afternoon of the week in which the College meets. Any candidate who applies to the Butler, a week beforehand, can be lodged and boarded in College at a fixed charge of £1, including attendance.

Candidates are required to come up for the examination not later than the beginning of the Term *before* that in which they wish to come into residence, and to have passed Responsions, or some equivalent examination, before they come up for matriculation, unless the Master for special reasons dispenses with these requirements. For those who have passed Responsions, the examination for admission consists of an English Essay, one of the Synoptic Gospels and the Gospel of St. John in Greek, and papers in *one* of the following subjects at the option of the candidate:—(1) Classics—(a) Latin Prose composition, (b) Unprepared translations from Greek and Latin, (c) Prepared Greek and Latin books; these should be either those which may be offered for Responsions or Higher Certificates, or equivalent to them in quantity. (2) Mathematics—Algebra, Trigonometry and Geometrical Conics at least. (3) Natural Science—the elements of either Chemistry, Physics, or Biology. (4) Modern History—a period such as that represented by—Macaulay's History of England, any three vols. (cabinet edition); *or* Lecky's History of England, any two vols.; *or* Robertson's Charles V. (5) Jurisprudence—(a) Institutes of Roman Law, Sohm (tr. Ledlie) Part I, ch. 1, 2, Part II, Book I (whole),

Book II, ch. 2, Book III (whole), and (b) *either* Maine's Ancient Law *or* Dicey's Law of the Constitution, together with an elementary knowledge of English Constitutional History such as may be obtained, e.g., from Montague's Elements of English Constitutional History. (6) Theology—*either* one of the Historical books of the Old Testament, Isaiah, the four Gospels and the Epistles to the Corinthians in the Greek; *or* the History of the Church in the first three centuries; *or* that of the Reformation; *or* Hebrew. Notice of the subject offered should be sent to the Master at least a week before the examination. Candidates may also, if they please, offer a Modern Language in addition, and knowledge of this will be allowed to compensate for deficiency in other subjects.

Candidates will be expected to pass such an examination as shows that they can read profitably for Honours in the given subject.

Candidates who have not passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination, will be further examined in the subjects required at Responsions.

Candidates who have obtained a Certificate of the University Schools' Examiners *with distinction*, or who have done well in the examinations for the Scholarships and Exhibitions (held annually in November), will be admitted to the College without further examination.

Candidates must be under 21 years of age at the date of the examination for matriculation. Those who exceed this age will only be admitted to the College if they distinguish themselves in the examinations for the Scholarships and Exhibitions.

All Undergraduates of the College are required to read for Honours in one of the Final Schools.

Special arrangements are made for those who wish to become candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Information can be obtained from A. L. Smith, Esq., Balliol College.

Subject to the necessary limitation of the number of vacant rooms in College, Undergraduates may be admitted, with leave of the Master, to reside either in College or in lodgings. Those who reside in lodgings may either *battel* in College, or be wholly independent of the College in respect of their meals.

At **Brasenose**, application must be made to the Principal by the

parent, guardian, or tutor of the candidate. Testimonials of good conduct covering the last three years are required.

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or obtained a Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, whether exempting from Responsions or not, are admitted without further examination. Under special circumstances candidates who have not fulfilled the above conditions may be admitted on a College Matriculation Examination.

The subjects of this Examination are:—(1) Unprepared Translations from Greek and Latin, and Latin Prose Composition; (2) Algebra up to the Binomial Theorem, and Euclid, Books I—IV; (3) some portion of Ancient or Modern History; (4) the elements of some branch of Natural Science; (5) Unprepared Translations from French *and* German; (6) a General Paper. Candidates will be required to offer two of subjects (1)—(5). The General Paper will be set to all candidates.

Scholars are required to reside in College for twelve, and Commoners for at least eight, Terms from admission. Commoners are occasionally allowed to reside out of College for their first Term.

At **Christ Church**, applications for admission should be addressed to the Dean by the father or guardian of the candidate; some length of notice, though not requisite for ordinary matriculation, is desirable in the interests of the candidate himself.

The examination is held twice in the year:—(1) On the Thursday and Friday in October before the beginning of full Term, with a view to residence in the January following. (2) On the Thursday and Friday in the third week before the Commemoration, with a view to residence in the October following. (3) If there are any vacant rooms, a special examination is held on the Thursday and Friday in January before full Term, with a view to immediate residence. Candidates must call on the Dean at 9.30 A.M. on the first of the two days, bringing testimonials of character for the previous two years from their masters or tutors.

The subjects are:—(1) Latin Prose. (2) Latin and Greek Unseen Translations. (3) General English Paper. (4) Translations from Greek and Latin Books. These Books may be selected from the List of the Board of Studies for Responsions, or from books

read by the candidate recently at school. Candidates must pass Responsions or some equivalent Examination as well as the above before coming into residence.

Undergraduates of less than twelve Terms' standing are not allowed to reside out of College except in special cases.

At **Corpus**, applications should, if possible, be forwarded before February 15, but they are received afterwards, unless the number of applications already received considerably exceed the number of vacancies. A certain number of vacancies may be filled up at the annual Scholarship Examinations. All applications for admission should be addressed officially (i. e. without name) to The President, C.C.C., Oxford; and '*Matriculation*' should be written on the envelope.

Residence commences in Michaelmas Term.

The principal Matriculation Examination takes place towards the end of the Easter Vacation, and rooms are provided for the candidates in College. There may also, under special circumstances, be an examination about the middle of June or the beginning of October, or at both these times. But, as all the vacancies are sometimes filled up at the spring examination, it is desirable that candidates should offer themselves for that examination if possible. Notice of the exact days of examination is always sent to the candidates at least five weeks beforehand. Candidates are also admitted on the Scholarship Examination, the time of which is duly advertised both in the newspapers and by notices sent round to the principal schools.

The subjects of examination for the regular Matriculation Examination are as follows:—(1) Latin Prose Composition. (2) Translation of easy passages of unseen Greek and Latin. (3) An English Essay. (4) Arithmetic, and *either* Euclid I, II, *or* Algebra to Simple Equations.

Candidates who have not already obtained a certificate, or statement, exempting them from Responsions, are advised to offer themselves for Responsions, either in March, June, or September, before coming into residence<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Those who intend to offer themselves for Responsions at any of these times should send a list of their books (the Greek and the Latin author, and the Mathematical subject), with the fee of two guineas, to *The Tutor*, C. C. C., by February 25, May 25, or September 7, respectively.

Candidates who have obtained a Higher Certificate from the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners, including passes in Greek, Latin, and Elementary Mathematics, will be allowed to matriculate at the College without further examination.

Candidates who propose to read for Honours in Mathematics, Natural Science, or Modern History may, if they prefer it, be examined in those subjects, and in so much only of the Classical subjects as is required for Responsions. Such candidates will be excused from the classical part of the examination, if they have passed Responsions or any equivalent examination excusing from Responsions. They are requested to give notice of the subject in which they wish to be examined, in writing, to the President, *a month at least* before the date of the examination, and to state the books, subjects, or period, which they have especially studied.

Those candidates who have passed Responsions, or any equivalent examination, will be excused the examination in Elementary Mathematics.

All members of the College are expected to read for Honours either in Moderations, or in some one or other of the Final Schools, or in both.

Rooms in College are allotted to the successful candidates in order of merit, but the number of admissions is not limited by the number of vacant rooms. Candidates who have passed on an earlier examination will always have precedence, in the allotment of rooms, over those who pass at a later examination. It is, therefore, advisable, where possible, that candidates should offer themselves at the examination held towards the end of April. It will also be for the convenience both of the College and of the candidates themselves, that they should offer themselves as early as possible for Responsions.

Commoners reside in College for a period varying from eight to twelve Terms, or they may, for special reasons, obtain leave to live in lodgings.

At ~~Exeter~~, candidates for admission should apply to the Rector. Application may be made at any time, but a year's notice is desirable. Residence may commence in any Term.

The examination is held three times a year on the Thursday before the beginning of full Term.



The subjects are:—(1) Two Greek plays by the same author: the *Medea* and *Hecuba* of Euripides, or *Ajax* and *Antigone* of Sophocles are suggested. (2) Horace, four books of the Odes.—Leave can be obtained to substitute any other Greek and Latin books allowed in Responsions. (3) Arithmetic. (4) Euclid, Books I, II; or Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. (5) Latin Prose Composition. (6) Unprepared Translation from Greek and Latin.

Weight will be given to any additional books or special subjects in which candidates may desire to be examined. The examination is not competitive.

Any one of the Certificates which exempts the holder from Responsions (p. 130) is accepted in place of the College Examination. Candidates are advised, and may be required as a condition of entrance, to pass Responsions before coming into residence.

Undergraduates, at the request of their parents or guardians, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. Exemption from residence in College and from certain payments is also granted to such Undergraduates as satisfy the Educational Council of their ability to obtain Honours, and of their inability to meet the ordinary expenses of residence in College. Failing such exemption, they are required to reside in College in their first Term, or so soon as rooms can be provided for them, and to remain in College until the end of at least their twelfth Term.

At **Hertford**, application should be made to the Principal or Senior Tutor.

Candidates are expected to pass Responsions, or some equivalent examination, before coming into residence. If this is done, no further entrance examination is required.

A Matriculation Examination for such candidates as have not passed Responsions, or some equivalent examination, is held at such times as the College may arrange. The subjects are the same as for Responsions.

No Undergraduates under two years' standing, for whom there is room in College, are allowed to reside in lodgings, unless at the express request of their parents or guardians, or for special reasons to be approved by the College. No Undergraduates are entitled to reside in College for more than two years except by special permission.

At **Jesus**, application for admission should be made to the Principal, and should be accompanied by a certificate of good conduct, and a copy of register of birth.

Candidates for admission who have not passed Responsions will be required to present a Certificate (which exempts from Responsions) either of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, or of the Local Examination Delegates, or a Certificate that they have passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge, or, in default of so doing, they will be required to pass an entrance examination in (1) Latin Prose Composition; (2) Greek and Latin Grammar; (3) Arithmetic; (4) Algebra as far as is required for Responsions, *or* Euclid, Books I, II; (5) A portion of some Greek and of some Latin author, e. g. Euripides, Hecuba and Medea, and Horace, Odes I–III, with the *Ars Poetica*, or equivalents.

Entrance examinations are held at the beginning of each Term.

All Undergraduates usually go out of College after twelve Terms' residence: all Freshmen obtain rooms on coming into residence.

At **Keble**, application for admission should be made to the Warden by the parent or guardian of the candidate, and one testimonial should be sent with the application.

Candidates are recommended to commence residence in the October Term: names can be also entered for the Hilary Term, but only under exceptional circumstances for the Summer Term. They should be entered, if possible, more than six months beforehand.

The examination is held in October for residence in October and in January for residence in January. The subjects are:—(1) Euripides, Hecuba and Alcestis; *or* Xenophon, *Anabasis* I–IV. (2) Horace, Odes; *or* Caesar, *De Bello Gallico* I–IV. (3) Euclid, Books I, II; *or* Algebra. (4) Arithmetic. (5) Greek and Latin Grammar. (6) Latin Prose. (7) Easy passages of Greek and Latin, not specially prepared beforehand. The books prescribed under (1) and (2) may be varied with sufficient reason on previous application to the Warden. The examination is not competitive.

Candidates are advised to pass Responsions or some equivalent examination before coming into residence, and if they have done so they are at present excused from the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who distinguish themselves in the Scholarship Examination, but are not elected to Scholarships, are offered admission as Commoners, without further examination.

Candidates to whom rooms have been promised receive them in the order in which their names are entered, upon condition of coming up to the College standard in the Matriculation Examination; but, in exceptional cases, persons who have applied too late to receive a promise of rooms are allowed to offer themselves on the chance of being selected by the Warden to fill such extra vacancies as may fall in.

No Undergraduates reside in lodgings until after three years' residence in College.

At **Lincoln**, candidates for admission must apply by letter to the Rector. The letter should have '*Admission*' inscribed on the envelope. Candidates who wish to secure rooms in College should apply as early as possible. The Rector will forward a form of application to be filled up by the candidate, who should return it accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of good conduct and industry from his school or tutor.

Candidates are strongly recommended to pass, or obtain exemption from, Responsions before coming into residence.

Candidates for Responsions should apply to the Rector, who will send a paper giving the days of examination, with detailed directions to candidates for entering their names for it.

Those who have passed Responsions, or who hold an equivalent Certificate, or have qualified on the Examination for Scholarships, may be admitted to the College without further Entrance Examination. Other candidates for admission will be required to offer themselves for the College Entrance Examination shortly before the beginning of Term. The subjects of this Examination are the same as those recognized by the University for Responsions.

Rooms are assigned according to priority of application; but Scholars and Exhibitioners are understood to have the first choice.

At **Magdalen**, applications for admission must be made to the President, who will send a printed form of requirements. From six months' to two years' notice is desirable. Names are not put down more than four years in advance.

The College admits to residence in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, in Easter Term only under exceptional circumstances.

The Examination is usually held in April and November, and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

For all candidates the subjects are Latin Prose, Unseen Translation from Latin and Greek, General Questions, and *viva voce* in Greek and Latin Books: *Honour* candidates are further recommended to offer some portion of the subject in which they propose to take Honours, or some analogous special subject agreed upon beforehand.

Candidates must, as a rule, pass both the College Matriculation and Responsions before they come into residence.

No external examination whatever is accepted in lieu of the College Entrance Examinations.

The Demyship Examinations count as Matriculation Examinations.

Both Commoners and Foundationers can obtain leave to reside in lodgings at any part of their course. Foundationers are usually allowed rooms in College until they take the degree of B.A. Commoners go out of College after eight Terms' residence.

Rooms are assigned to Commoners according to priority of (1) residence, (2) application; that is to say, among those who come up in any one Term rooms are assigned by priority of application, but persons already in residence and in lodgings have preference before those who have not yet come into residence. Foundationers are admitted to rooms at once.

At **Merton**, the Warden receives the names of candidates, who must present, before their admission, satisfactory testimonials covering the previous three years. In case the number of those who reach the required standard exceeds the number of rooms vacant, priority is given to those who have passed in the previous Term or Vacation, and those who do not obtain rooms can reside in lodgings until the next Term.

Unless for special reasons, residence cannot begin in Easter Term.

The ordinary examination is held about the end of May, and on the Wednesday and Thursday before Michaelmas (full) Term, and on the Thursday and Friday before Hilary Term, at 9.30 A.M.

The subjects are as follows:—(1) Latin Prose Composition. (2) Easy unseen passages from Greek and Latin. (3) Greek and Latin Grammar. (4) Portions of one Greek and one Latin author, to be taken from the Responsions list (p. 128). The books recommended are Euripides, Hecuba and Alcestis, and Virgil, Aeneid I-V; but equivalent amounts of other authors are accepted. (5) Arithmetic. (6) Euclid, Books I, II; or Algebra up to Simple Equations inclusive.

A candidate who has passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination (p. 130), is only examined in subjects (1) and (2). A candidate who has obtained a 'Higher Certificate' is exempted from the Entrance Examination.

Candidates are at liberty to offer a special subject, which must be connected with one of the Honour Schools of the University, or shall be approved by the College. Excellence in a special subject will be allowed to compensate for deficiency in the obligatory portions of the examination.

Candidates for any of the Postmasterships may be received as Commoners without further examination.

Commoners as a rule are provided with rooms on first coming into residence, and reside in College for eight Terms.

At **New College**, application should be made to the Warden about a year, if possible, before the time proposed for the beginning of residence. A form will be sent to be filled up by or on behalf of a candidate. Candidates who enter their names very late are placed on a Supplementary List, and expected to reach a higher standard, positively as well as relatively, in order to be admitted.

The examination is held usually (1) in April for candidates who are coming into residence in the following October; (2) in December for candidates who are coming into residence in the following January. Notice is given of the day on which the examination begins. October is usually the best time to commence residence.

The examination consists partly of *necessary*, partly of *optional* subjects.

The *necessary* subjects are:—(1) Divinity, including one of the Gospels, in Greek (except for those who can claim exemption

according to the Statutes of the University, from Divinity Examinations, see p. 140). (2) Easy Passages for translation from the Classical authors usually read in schools: at the discretion of the Examiners. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) Greek and Latin Books (prepared). (5) A General Paper. (6) Euclid, Books I, II; *or*, for those who prefer it, Algebra as far as Simple Equations inclusive. (7) Arithmetic.

The *optional* subjects are:—(1) History. (2) Mathematics. (3) Natural Science. (4) French or German. Candidates offering *History* are requested to select a period of Ancient or Modern History; candidates offering *Mathematics* to state how much they have read in that subject; candidates offering *Natural Science* to select one or more of the following subjects—Physics, Chemistry, Elementary Biology. Candidates offering *French* or *German* are examined in unseen translation or composition or both, but not in prepared books.

Proficiency in any one of the optional subjects is accepted as compensation for defective knowledge of the necessary subjects, provided there be reason to believe that the candidate will be able to pass Responsions within the first Term of his residence.

Members of the College are required to offer themselves as candidates for Honours in one School at the Second Public Examination of the University, and also (unless they are reading for Honours in Natural Science or intend to reside for only three years), for Honours in either Classical or Mathematical Moderations. The College Examination is therefore intended to ascertain that candidates for admission have a reasonable prospect of passing all the necessary Examinations of the University, and of reading with profit to themselves for Honours in one of the Schools.

Candidates who have obtained the Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board are exempted from examination in the subjects in which they have passed; and are admitted without any examination provided that they have satisfied the Examiners for the Certificates, in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, and have passed with distinction in some one subject.

Responsions may be passed before or after the Matriculation Examination, and those who have passed Responsions are exempted from the *pass* portion of the College Examination (i. e. Nos. 4, 6, 7

of the necessary subjects given above). This exemption may be extended to candidates reading for the above-mentioned Certificate.

Commoners, whose parents or guardians desire it, are admitted to reside in lodgings during their whole term of residence. They are expected to dine in Hall four times a week during their first two years of residence, but are not otherwise under obligation to battel in College.

Rooms can be obtained on coming into residence by all but a very few late applicants.

Candidates for the degree of B.Litt. or B.Sc. may be admitted as 'Research Students' without examination, provided that they have been approved by the Board of Faculty or of Studies to which their subject belongs.

At **Oriel**, application for admission should be made to the Provost. A year's notice is desirable, especially for candidates who wish to obtain rooms at once.

The examination is held twice a year, viz. in May for residence in October, and in November for January. The date is fixed so that those who pass can enter for Responsions in the same Term. The subjects are the same as those which are required by the University at Responsions, with the addition of translation papers from Greek and Latin authors which have not been prepared, and English Composition.

The Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examiners is accepted in lieu of the College Examination if the candidate has passed in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics.

Candidates are expected to have passed Responsions before beginning residence.

Freshmen as a rule obtain rooms in College; priority is given to those whose names were entered earliest. Undergraduates go into lodgings after two years in College.

At **Pembroke**, candidates for admission should apply, either directly or through the Tutors, to the Master, giving their names in full, stating the Term in which they wish to come into residence, and furnishing satisfactory testimonials of good conduct from their schools or tutors.

Rooms in College are allotted in the order in which application for admission has been made. Residence may begin in any Term.

The examination is usually held on the Thursday and Friday before the beginning of each Term. The subjects are:—(1) Greek and Latin Grammar. (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose; (3) Xenophon, *Anabasis*, Bk. I–IV. (4) Caesar, *de Bello Gallico*, I–IV, *or* some equivalent Greek and Latin books. (5) Arithmetic. (6) Euclid, Books I and II (*or* Algebra, as in Responsions, p. 128).

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination (p. 130), are admitted without further examination.

Candidates who do well in the Scholarship Examination may be admitted as Commoners.

Commoners as a rule obtain rooms on coming into residence, and remain in College for three years. Under special circumstances Undergraduates are allowed to reside out of College, on condition of attending the College Lectures, and, unless specially exempted, of batteling in College and attending the College Chapel.

At **Queen's**, application should be made to the Provost: priority of application gives a preference in the choice of rooms. The candidate should give the particulars stated above (p. 1), and should signify to the Provost at the time of application whether he wishes to reside in or out of College. Residence may commence in any Term.

The examination (for residence in the following Term) is held on the Thursday in the sixth week of each Term. Supplementary examinations are held, when required, on the day before that on which the College meets in each Term.

The subjects are:—(1) Greek and Latin Grammar. (2) Translations from English into Latin Prose. (3) Greek books: the *Hecuba* and *Alcestis* of Euripides. Latin books: four books of Caesar. *Or* some equivalent Latin and Greek books. (4) Arithmetic; and Euclid, Books I, II, *or* Algebra as far as Simple Equations inclusive.

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination (p. 130), are admitted without further examination.

Undergraduates may, with the consent, if they are under age, of their parents or guardians, obtain the leave of the College to reside



in lodgings during their whole course. In ordinary cases, however, the College discourages residence in lodgings at the outset of the University course. Scholars and Exhibitioners may be required to go out of College after twelve Terms', Commoners after eight Terms', residence. Residents, whether in or out of College, are allowed complete freedom in regulating their own expenses with reference to their meals.

Rooms in College are always assigned to Undergraduates coming into residence, unless they have obtained leave to live out of College.

Undergraduates who have commenced their residence in College must obtain the leave of the College if they wish to go into lodgings before the end of their twelfth Term of residence.

At **St. John's**, candidates for admission must apply to the President or the Senior Tutor, who will send a printed form of application. A long notice gives priority of choice of rooms. Applicants are requested to give the particulars stated above (p. 1), and to submit testimonials. Residence may begin in any Term.

The ordinary Entrance examination is held in June on the day following Responsions. There is also an examination on the Wednesday preceding Michaelmas and Lent Term. An examination is also held before the beginning of each full Term.

Candidates who have passed Responsions will be set *two* papers:—  
(1) Easy Sight Translation, (a) Latin and (b) Greek, or French, or German. (2) English Essay or Questions.

Candidates who have not passed Responsions will, in addition to (1) and (2), be set papers in (3) Arithmetic. (4) Euclid I, II, or Algebra including Simple Equations. (5) Latin and Greek Grammar. (6) Prepared books: one Latin and one Greek as in Responsions. (7) Latin Prose Composition.

Candidates for admission are as a rule expected to pass Responsions, or an equivalent examination, before coming into residence.

Candidates who offer and show knowledge of some subject for an Honour School are thereby excused from subjects 1-2, and if they have passed Responsions also from subjects 3-7.

Candidates who offer a special subject are requested to give at least a week's notice. Those who offer Modern History will be examined in the outlines of General English History.

All candidates for admission who have gained a Certificate from the Oxford and Cambridge Board, or from the Oxford Local Examination Delegates, which excuses from Responsions, or have passed in an Additional as well as Stated Subjects for Responsions, become members of the College without further examination.

Commoners are also admitted on the Scholarship Examination.

Undergraduates, whose parents or guardians desire it, may occasionally obtain leave to reside in lodgings during their whole course. As a rule, all Commoners are required to go into lodgings after eight Terms' residence in College rooms, and Scholars after twelve. Scholars and Exhibitioners have priority of choice of rooms. Most other Freshmen are given rooms in College in the order according to which their names are on the College books, except that those who have passed the College Examination in June or gained a Certificate from the Oxford and Cambridge Schools' Examiners are preferred.

At **Trinity**, candidates must apply to the President, who will send a form to be filled up by or on behalf of the candidate. All candidates are recommended to arrange to begin their residence in October, if possible. Any one who is obliged to begin residence at some other period of the year should apply for information as to conditions.

The ordinary annual Entrance Examination is held in April or May. Due notice of the exact date is sent to all whose names have been previously entered on the President's list of candidates. Those who pass this examination begin residence the following October. All candidates are required to pass Responsions or obtain a certificate of exemption before coming into residence.

The subjects of the College examination are:—(1) Latin Prose. (2) Translation from easy passages of Greek and Latin authors. (3) English Essay. Also, for those who have not passed or obtained exemption from Responsions, (4) Arithmetic. (5) Algebra or Euclid as in Responsions. Failure in any of these papers will not disqualify a candidate if his other work is satisfactory.

Candidates may offer a special subject. The following are suggested:—(a) Greek and Latin: (Prose Composition and harder Unseen Translation in place of (1) and (2) above). (b) Higher Mathe-

matics. (c) A branch of Natural Science. (d) A period of Ancient or Modern History to be approved by the College. Candidates wishing to offer one of these subjects, or any other subject, are requested to give notice to the President as early as possible. Proficiency in a special subject so offered may be allowed to compensate for defective knowledge of the necessary subjects.

A candidate possessing a Certificate that he has satisfied the Examiners of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics, if he has obtained distinction in any subject, may be admitted without any College Examination. A candidate who holds a Certificate without distinction may be so admitted if he applies before the ordinary examination held in April. A candidate who has passed or obtained exemption from Responsions, will be excused the Mathematical papers.

Candidates who have shown sufficient merit in the annual Scholarship Examination may be admitted, on making application at any time to the President, without further examination, and may be given precedence over other Commoners of the same year.

Rooms can be obtained by all Freshmen, except a few of those at the bottom of the list, who may be required to live in lodgings for one or two Terms. Commoners retain their rooms till the expiration of three years from matriculation, Scholars may be allowed four years. Leave can be obtained to reside in lodgings altogether for reasons approved by the College; any one desiring to do so should inform the President when he enters his name.

At **University**, admission to the College is offered to candidates at the annual Scholarship competition who pass a good examination without being elected to a Scholarship; and candidates for admission in this way may enter their names up to the day of examination. Candidates so admitted and passing Responsions before October take precedence in College standing next after the Scholars and open Exhibitioners of the same year. All other candidates for entrance should apply to the Master not later, if possible, than the Lent Term of the year in which they desire to come into residence.

All candidates for admission are required to bring a testimonial of good conduct from the schoolmaster or tutor under whose care they have been for the last two previous years.

The entrance examination is held on the day after Responsions in March and June. The subjects are (1) Unseen passages in Greek and Latin authors. (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (3) English questions or Compositions intended to test general intelligence and information.

All members of the College are required to pass Responsions before residence, and to read for Honours in one of the Final Schools.

Except under special circumstances Freshmen obtain rooms within the College at once, and permission must be obtained for residence in lodgings before the completion of twelve Terms' residence.

At **Wadham**, applications should be made to the Warden, from whom forms may be obtained for stating the particulars required from the candidate.

The examination is ordinarily held early in June, and comprises:— (1) One Greek and one Latin author, chosen from the Responsions list (p. 128). (2) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (3) Greek and Latin Grammar. (4) Arithmetic. (5) The first two books of Euclid; *or* Algebra as far as Simple Equations. (6) An easy passage of unprepared Latin, and one of Greek, may also be set for translation into English.

Higher attainments in any special subject may, in certain circumstances, be allowed to compensate for some deficiency in the ordinary subjects of examination. Candidates who wish to offer any special subject are requested to inform the Warden before the examination is held.

The days of examination will be notified to candidates.

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or any examination accepted by the University as an equivalent for Responsions, may in certain cases be admitted without further examination. Examinations for entrance are also held at the beginning of the October Term; and in November or January, if necessary, for those who wish to begin residence in January.

But rooms in College cannot be promised with certainty except to those who are admitted by the June examination, or who have *previously* passed Responsions or some equivalent examination.

At **Worcester**, application should be made to the Provost not less than a month before the date on which the candidate wishes to begin residence.

The examination is held on the Friday before the beginning, and on the Friday before the end, of each (full) Term: residence may begin in any Term.

The subjects are:—(1) Euripides, Hecuba, Alcestis. (2) Cicero, de Amicitia and de Senectute. Other books may, with the consent of the College, be substituted for these. (3) Latin and Greek Grammar. (4) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (5) Arithmetic. (6) Euclid, I, II, or Algebra as in Responsions (p. 128).

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination, are excused the Matriculation Examination.

Commoners are admitted on the Scholarship Examination.

Undergraduates, under special circumstances, are allowed to reside in lodgings during their whole course. All Commoners, but not Scholars, go out of College, unless they obtain special permission to remain in, after twelve Terms' residence.

The College endeavours to give rooms so far as possible to all Undergraduates beginning residence.

At **St. Edmund Hall**, application should be made to the Principal. Previous notice, although always desirable, is not necessary.

Residence may begin in any Term.

Those who are already members of the University are not admitted to the Hall by migration from any other Society, unless such proposed migration is entirely voluntary, and testimonials thoroughly satisfactory in all respects are produced.

Candidates are required to satisfy the Principal that they are likely to pass their University Examinations within a reasonable period of time, but beyond that it is not necessary to offer any specified subjects for examination as a condition of admission.

Undergraduates of less than twelve Terms' standing are allowed to reside in lodgings only under special circumstances. Those who are in lodgings are not required to battel in Hall, but may do so to whatever extent they think proper.

Undergraduates ordinarily obtain rooms on beginning residence.

**Non-Collegiate Students.** Persons who desire to be admitted to the University without becoming members of a College or Hall must apply to the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, Students' Delegacy, High Street, Oxford.

If a candidate desires to read for Honours he should, if possible, matriculate at the beginning of the October Term, or in the second of the two Summer Terms, i. e. in Trinity Term; but residence may commence in any Term.

The Matriculation Examination is held at the beginning of each Term for those candidates who desire to follow the Arts course. Candidates can offer any of the Greek and Latin books presented for Responsions (see p. 128).

Those who have been unable to prepare the full amount required in Responsions may offer:—(1) One Greek play, *or* three books of Homer, *or* other Greek book of like amount. (2) Caesar, *de Bell. Gall.* I–III, *or* three books of Horace, *or* other Latin book of like amount. (3) Translation from English into Latin Prose. (4) The elements of Greek and Latin Grammar. (5) Arithmetic, including Fractions, Decimals, and Proportion. (6) Euclid, Books I, II, *or* Algebra to Simple Equations.

Candidates who have passed Responsions, or any examination which excuses from Responsions, are admitted without examination. Candidates who intend to take a degree are recommended to pass Responsions before entering; information as to the examination, forms for entering names, &c. can be obtained from the Censor. Failure in Responsions does not disqualify a candidate from entering for the next or any subsequent Matriculation Examination.

The Delegates are willing to admit without examination students in any branch of study who do not desire to proceed to the B.A. degree, provided they produce sufficient evidence of their ability to prosecute their studies with advantage. Such persons can enter in any Term and for any period which may seem desirable. In this way opportunity is offered for those who have graduated or been trained elsewhere to carry on work as advanced students.

Undergraduates must reside in the Term in which they matriculate, and must ordinarily continue to reside without break from their matriculation to the time when they pass the First Public Examination.

Non-Collegiate Students must, unless special leave be obtained, reside in lodgings licensed by the University.

### MATRICULATION.

Any one whose name has been placed on the books of a College or Hall or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students is eligible to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor for formal enrolment on the Register (*Matricula*) of the University. This enrolment is called Matriculation, and until it has taken place a member of a College or Hall is not a member of the University. Accuracy is desirable in stating the details required, especially the place and date of birth, as the Register may chance to be used as evidence of identity in such matters as the title to property.

The presentation to the Vice-Chancellor is made by an officer of the Society to which those who are to be matriculated belong: they write their names in Latin in the Register, and every one describes his rank ('*utrum scilicet nobilis, equitis, doctoris, armigeri, clerici, generosi, plebei, filius sit*'). They receive from the Vice-Chancellor a copy of the Statutes, and are addressed by him in the formula '*Scitote vos in matriculam Universitatis hodie relatos esse et ad observandum omnia statuta hoc libro comprehensa quantum ad vos spectent teneri.*' Finally they are given a matriculation paper, which may be used and is for some purposes required as evidence of standing. From this time they enjoy all the privileges of Undergraduate members of the University, and become amenable to its discipline.

The fees payable to the University on Matriculation are given on p. 64. They are sometimes paid beforehand through the College or Hall.

### INCORPORATION.

The conditions under which members of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin are admitted to the status which they hold in their own University are stated on p. 249.

### RE-ADMISSION AND MIGRATION.

No person *in statu pupillari* (i.e. who has not taken the degree of M.A., B.C.L., B.M., or one of the superior degrees) whose name has

been removed from the books of a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, can migrate to another Society except under the following conditions (Statt. Tit. III. Sect. III) :—

1. If his name has been removed in any other way than that of expulsion, he must produce a written permission and written testimonial of good character (a '*bene discessit*') from the College or Hall to which he belongs, or last belonged, or from the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, together with a certificate from the two Proctors that they have seen such permission and testimonial and know of no reason why he should not be allowed to migrate.

If he has been absent from the University for at least one year, he must produce a written permission from the College or Hall to which he last belonged or from the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, together with a certificate from the two Proctors that they have seen such permission and do not oppose his migration.

In case of such permission or testimonial being refused, the Chancellor of the University may, if he think fit, grant his consent in writing for such migration.

No one whose name has been removed while he was still subject to any penalty inflicted by the Proctors can be re-admitted without the permission of the Proctors.

2. If he has been expelled by the authorities of a College or Hall, or by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, he cannot be re-admitted unless the Chancellor of the University has heard the case, and given his consent in writing for his re-admission.

These provisions do not apply to any person migrating in virtue of his election to any office or emolument.

(The provisions governing the re-admission of Masters of Arts to their privileges as members of Convocation, the *jus suffragii*, are given on p. 233.)



## CHAPTER II.

### COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND CLERKSHIPS.

SCHOLARSHIPS—at Merton Postmasterships, at Magdalen Demyships—are, with the exceptions noted below, open to all candidates who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election. They are tenable in the first instance for two years<sup>1</sup>, but are renewed for a further period of two years if the conduct and diligence of the Scholar have been satisfactory, and the tenure may be extended on special grounds for one year longer.

The annual value of an Open Scholarship is, by order of the University Commissioners of 1877, not to exceed £80, inclusive of all privileges and allowances; but those Scholarships which were founded within fifty years of the appointment of the Commissioners are excepted from the order, and the statutes of the Commissioners do not apply to Lincoln and Hertford Colleges, nor to the New Foundation of Keble College. Moreover many Colleges maintain 'Exhibition Funds,' out of which they may, if they think fit, make grants to Scholars already elected and in residence, whom they may judge to be in need and deserving of pecuniary assistance; though no prospect of such assistance is allowed to be announced when notice is given of a forthcoming election to a vacant Scholarship.

Candidates are not required to be in need of pecuniary assistance, but a successful candidate may relinquish the whole or part of the emoluments while retaining the other rights, privileges, and status of a Scholar, and the money so relinquished will be devoted to other Scholarships or Exhibitions.

Exhibitions differ from Scholarships partly in that the limit of

<sup>1</sup> This period begins on the day of election in almost every case if the Scholar be already matriculated; if not, Colleges may within specified limits fix a day from which the two years shall be reckoned.

age is often extended, and partly in that they are frequently confined to persons who produce evidence of their need of assistance. They are usually of less value than Scholarships, but many Exhibitions give the holder the right of wearing a Scholar's gown, as well as some of the other privileges of a Scholar.

Bible-Clerkships are offices to which certain duties, such as those of marking the attendance of Undergraduates in Chapel or of saying grace in Hall, are usually attached. They are in the free gift of the Head of a College or Hall, but it is not infrequent for him to open them to a competition among persons who produce evidence of their need of pecuniary assistance. Detailed particulars of their value and conditions of tenure will be found below in the notices of All Souls, Oriel, and Queen's Colleges.

Information as to Academical Clerkships will be found in the notice of Magdalen College, and several Colleges appoint Undergraduates to organistships or librarianships, to which small salaries are attached.

Scholarships, Exhibitions, and, as a rule, Bible-Clerkships, are awarded after a competitive Examination, official notice of which is given at least a month before the Examination in the *Oxford University Gazette*. The notices usually appear under the heading of *University Intelligence* in the principal newspapers. Printed copies are distributed among the Public Schools, and may be obtained on application to the Head of each College by any one who desires to offer himself as a candidate at the College.

The Examination Papers are not officially published, but copies of them can sometimes be procured on application to one of the officers of a College, and candidates who have not been at one of the larger Public Schools, where the standard required is well known, will do well to endeavour to ascertain the nature of what is required of them before entering their names for the Examination.

The Scholarship Examinations of several Colleges are now held together; the same papers are given to all who offer themselves, and candidates may stand at any or at all of the Colleges which have combined. A candidate who offers himself at more than one College will be required to state on entering his name the order of his preference in case more than one College should be willing to elect him. The combinations at present existing are stated below.

Candidates are sometimes directed to send their names by letter to the Head or Tutor of a College some little time before the Examination: more usually they are directed to call personally upon the appointed College officer on the evening of the day before that on which the Examination begins. A candidate is in all cases required to produce at the time of entering his name a certificate of his date of birth (to be obtained from the Registrar of Births of the parish in which he was born), accompanied by a certificate of good character.

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

In *Classics*, one or more Scholarships, as well as Exhibitions, are annually offered by every College. The Examinations include translation from Greek and Latin into English, and from English into Greek and Latin; but the Greek and Latin Verse papers are now usually optional, and many Colleges allow some equivalent subject, such as a modern language, to be offered. There is always in addition an English Essay or a paper of general questions (or both), as well as one in grammatical, philological, and literary criticism. At some Colleges a History paper is given, and candidates are sometimes allowed to take mathematical as well as classical papers, so that a classical Scholarship may be, and often is, won by proficiency in subjects other than the Greek and Latin languages.

Combined Examinations for Classical Scholarships have been recently held or announced to be held by—

Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, and Keble.

Trinity and Wadham;

New College, Magdalen, and Corpus;

Merton, Pembroke, and Worcester;

University, Exeter, Oriel, Brasenose, and Christ Church;

In *Mathematics*, Scholarships and Exhibitions are usually offered by Balliol, Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus, Exeter, Hertford, Jesus, Magdalen, Merton, New College, Pembroke, Trinity, University, Wadham, and Worcester.

Combined Examinations for Mathematical Scholarships are at present held by—

1. University, Merton, Exeter, New College, and Hertford :

The following notice was issued before the Examination in December, 1900 :—

The subjects of examination will be Algebra, Theory of Equations, Plane Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, and Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

All candidates who have not already passed Responsions, or an equivalent examination, will be required to show a competent knowledge of Classics.

2. Balliol, Queen's, and Corpus :

The following notice was issued before the Examination in December, 1900 :—

The subjects of examination will be Algebra, the Theory of Equations, Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, and Elements of Differential Calculus and of Mechanics of Solids and Fluids. An English Essay will also be set to all candidates.

No Scholar elected will be allowed to come into residence until he has passed Responsions or an equivalent examination.

3. Magdalen, Brasenose, Christ Church, and Worcester :

The following notice was issued before the Examination in December, 1900 :—

Papers will be set in Algebra, Theory of Equations, Plane Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, and Elementary Mechanics.

Candidates who have not obtained some certificate exempting them from Responsions will be required to show that they have sufficient knowledge of Classics to enable them to pass the Examination.

In *Natural Science*, Scholarships and Exhibitions are usually offered by Balliol, Christ Church, Corpus, Exeter, Jesus, Keble, Magdalen, Merton, New College, Queen's, and Trinity.

Combined Examinations are at present held by—

1. Balliol, Christ Church, and Trinity :

The following notice was issued before the Examination in December, 1900 :—

Papers will be set in the following subjects : (1) Mechanical Philosophy and Physics ; (2) Chemistry ; (3) Biology ; but candidates will not be expected to offer more than two of these.

There will be a Practical Examination in one or more of the above subjects, if the examiners think it expedient. Candidates will be required to write an English Essay ; and will be given an opportunity of showing their knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, or German.

No Scholar or Exhibitioner elected at any of the Colleges will be allowed to come into residence until he has passed Responsions or an equivalent examination.

## 2. Merton, New College, and Corpus:

For the notice issued see p. 48.

In *Modern History*, Scholarships and Exhibitions are or have been offered by Balliol, Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus, Exeter, Keble, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, New College, and Queen's. Candidates are as a rule expected to show some knowledge of a modern language or languages.

In *Theology*. In Theology, together with Classics, there are at Exeter the two Hasker Scholarships; in Theology, with Classics and Mathematics, there is at Trinity the Henniker Scholarship, and in Hebrew there are at Wadham the two Hody Hebrew Scholarships. In Classics and Holy Scripture there is at Worcester the Barnes Scholarship. These Scholarships are awarded whenever a vacancy occurs. The Holwell Exhibition at Queen's is tenable by a student of Theology.

In *Music* there is at Balliol the Nettleship Scholarship.

\*.\* The notices issued before the Examinations held by such Colleges as have not combined for Scholarship Examinations will be found below, under the heading of each College.

## CLOSE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

These are limited to certain classes of candidates; generally either to persons born or educated in certain parts of the country, or to persons educated at certain schools. Some are wholly limited—that is, they cannot be awarded unless candidates of sufficient merit from the particular district or school are found; others are limited in the first instance only, and in default of duly qualified candidates from the favoured districts or schools may be thrown open *pro hac vice*. A list of such Scholarships and Exhibitions is given below; it must be understood that it does not include many Scholarships and Exhibitions in the gift of Schools or other bodies, and tenable at any College or Hall in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Persons who are natives of, or in some cases been resident or educated in, the following districts are preferentially, or in some cases exclusively, eligible to the Scholarships and Exhibitions mentioned in each case: for further particulars see pp. 32-6.

Buckinghamshire: the Tatham Scholarship at Lincoln.

Carlisle (diocese): the Thomas Exhibitions<sup>1</sup> at Queen's College.

Channel Islands: the King Charles I Scholarships and Exhibitions at Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke Colleges; and Bishop Morley's Exhibition at Pembroke College.

Cumberland: the Eglesfield Scholarships at Queen's College.

Essex: three Scholarships at Hertford College.

Exeter (old diocese): the Stapledon Scholarships at Exeter College.

Devon: the How and Gifford Exhibitions<sup>1</sup> at Exeter College.

Dorset: the Symes Exhibition at Exeter College.

Glamorganshire and Gloucestershire: the Beaufort Exhibitions at Oriel College.

Lincoln (archdeaconry): an Exhibition at Exeter College.

Manchester (diocese): the Berry Exhibitions<sup>1</sup> at Queen's College.

Middlesex: the Fitzgerald Exhibition at Queen's College.

Monmouthshire: Foundation and Meyricke Scholarships and Exhibitions at Jesus College, and the Beaufort Exhibitions at Oriel College.

Nottingham (archdeaconry): an Exhibition at Exeter College.

Scotland: the Snell (p. 34) and Warner Exhibitions at Balliol College.

Somerset: the How and the Symes Exhibitions<sup>1</sup> at Exeter College.

Wales: Foundation and Meyricke Scholarships and Exhibitions at Jesus College.

Westmorland: the Eglesfield Scholarships and Thanet Exhibition at Queen's College.

Whitehaven: a Dixon Exhibition at Queen's College.

Candidates from the following Universities and Schools are similarly favoured in the elections to the Scholarships and Exhibitions mentioned in each case: for further particulars see below under the heading of each College.

The University of Glasgow: the Snell Exhibitions at Balliol College.

Abingdon School: four Scholarships at Pembroke College.

<sup>1</sup> For sons of clergymen.

Appleby School: the Thanet Exhibition at Queen's College.

Ashburton School: a Gifford Exhibition at Exeter College.

Brentford Grammar School: a Ford Studentship at Trinity College.

Bristol Grammar School: two Scholarships at St. John's College.

Bromsgrove School: five Sir Thomas Cookes Scholarships and three Exhibitions at Worcester College.

Canterbury, the King's School: two Ford Studentships at Trinity College.

Carlisle School: the Thomas Exhibitions at Queen's College.

Charterhouse School: three Holford Exhibitions at Christ Church, two Holford Exhibitions at Worcester College, one Holford Scholarship at Pembroke College.

Cheltenham College: the Wyllie Exhibition at Trinity College, two Dorothea Wightwick Scholarships at Pembroke College.

Coventry School: two Scholarships at St. John's College.

Elizabeth College, Guernsey: see Channel Islands (above).

Eton College (the School of): two Chambers Postmasterships at Merton College, one Rous Scholarship at Pembroke College.

Harrow School: three Scholarships at Hertford College.

Hereford Cathedral School: six Somerset Scholarships at Brasenose College.

Ipswich Grammar School: a Ford Studentship at Trinity College.

Kendal School: a Wilson Exhibition at Queen's College.

Kirkby Lonsdale School: a Wilson Exhibition at Queen's College.

Ludlow School: an Exhibition at Balliol College.

Maidstone Grammar School: two Gunsley Exhibitions at University College.

Manchester Grammar School: ten Somerset Scholarships at Brasenose College, and two Wright Exhibitions at Wadham College.

Marlborough Grammar School: six Somerset Scholarships at Brasenose College.

Merchant Taylors' School: fifteen Scholarships and four Senior Scholarships at St. John's College.

Reading School: two Scholarships at St. John's College.

Rochester Grammar School: two Gunsley Exhibitions at University College.

Shrewsbury School: see below.

St. Bees School: the Fox and one Dixon Exhibition at Queen's College.

Tiverton School: five Blundell Scholarships and one Exhibition at Balliol College.

Tonbridge: one Scholarship at St. John's College.

Victoria College, Jersey: see Channel Islands (above).

Westminster School: three Scholarships each year at Christ Church.

Winchester College (the School of): six Scholarships each year at New College.

Worcester Grammar School: four Meeke Scholarships at Hertford College.

In the following cases more than one School is favoured:—

The Hastings Exhibitions at Queen's College—open to seventeen schools in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire.

The Careswell Exhibitions at Christ Church—open to Shrewsbury School and five other schools in Salop.

The Freeston Exhibitions at University College—open to the Grammar Schools of Normanton, Pontefract, Swillington, and Wakefield.

The Townsend Scholarships at Pembroke College—open to Cheltenham, Chipping - Campden, Gloucester, and Northleach Schools.

The Abbott Scholarships, which are in the gift of the University, and the Eaton Scholarships at Worcester College are confined in the first instance to the sons of clergymen, and there are at Hertford College three Scholarships, limited in the first instance to sons of former Fellows of Brasenose College, and sons of Fellows or former Fellows of Hertford College. There is a preference for Founder's kin in the elections to the How Exhibitions at Exeter College, the Dorothea Wightwick Scholarships at Pembroke College, to three Scholarships at Hertford College, and to the Nowell Exhibition at St. Mary Hall. The Hughes and Neale Scholarships at Qriel College are open only to members or sons of members of certain Co-operative Societies.



**All Souls College.***Bible-Clerkships :—*

There are four Bible-Clerkships, to which allowances sufficient to cover all ordinary College expenses are attached. They are in the appointment of the Warden, and are, in practice, filled after competition among such candidates as give him satisfactory evidence of character and need of assistance to come to the University. No candidate is admitted to competition who has reached the age of 20. The examination is similar to the examination for a Classical Scholarship. There is usually an appointment to a Bible-Clerkship in June of every year.

**Balliol College.***Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

There are awarded annually in December :—

*In Classics.*

(1) Three foundation Scholarships, worth about £80 a year. Candidates must be under nineteen on December 4 of the current year.

(2) Three Exhibitions, worth £70 a year, open without limitation of age to all candidates who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation.

In the examination for the above Scholarships and Exhibitions papers in Latin and Greek verse will be optional; candidates may, if they please, offer in lieu of them certain equivalents specified in the annual notices.

*In Mathematics.* One Scholarship, worth about £80 a year, open without limitation of age to all candidates who have not exceeded four Terms from matriculation.

[Another Mathematical Scholarship, called the Henry Skynner Scholarship, of the annual value of £90, and open to all candidates who have not exceeded two years from matriculation, is awarded every fourth or fifth year. The examination is the same as for the other Scholarships, with the addition of Elementary Astronomy. Last awarded, November, 1898.]

The examination for the Mathematical Scholarships is held in conjunction with Queen's and Corpus Christi Colleges (see the notice on p. 27).

*In Modern History.* One Scholarship (Brakenbury), worth £80 a year, open without limitation of age to all candidates who have not exceeded eight Terms from matriculation. (The notice issued for 1900 will be found at p. 49.)

*In Natural Science.* One Scholarship (Brakenbury), worth £80 a year, open without limitation of age to all candidates who have not exceeded eight Terms from their matriculation.

The examination for this Scholarship is held in conjunction with Christ Church and Trinity College (p. 27).

*In Music.* One Scholarship (Nettleship), open to all candidates who have not exceeded twenty years on the day of election, is awarded once in every three or four years. The annual value is £40, and it is tenable for three or four years. The examination for the Scholarship is in Music and the subjects of one of the ordinary courses of University study. (Last awarded in 1898.)

*Open Minor or Williams Exhibitions :—*

In addition to the Scholarships for Mathematics, Modern History, and Natural Science, a Williams Exhibition of the annual value of £40, tenable for four years, is awarded in each of these subjects, if a candidate is found of sufficient merit. These Exhibitions are not tenable with a Scholarship or any other Exhibition of the College. Similar Exhibitions are sometimes awarded to those who have distinguished themselves in the examination for the Classical Scholarships.

All Scholars and Exhibitioners are required to pass Responsions or some equivalent examination before coming into residence.

*College Exhibitions :—*

A Jenkyns Exhibition is awarded every other year, or, if the funds allow, every year, after a competitive examination in Scholarship History and Philosophy, to an Undergraduate of the College of not more than sixteen Terms' standing. The annual value is £100, it is tenable for four years, and may be held together with any other Scholarship or Exhibition in the College.

*Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) A Snell Exhibition is awarded annually, after an examination held at Glasgow. These Exhibitions are open to those members of the University of Glasgow whose fathers or grandfathers were Scotchmen: they are tenable for three years, and their annual value is about £133.

(2) The Warner Exhibition is awarded once in every five years, after an examination held at the College. Its annual value is £85, and it is tenable for five years. Candidates must have been born in Scotland, or be the sons of fathers who were born in Scotland. The examination is the same as for the Open Classical Scholarships.

(3) There are five Blundell Scholarships confined to persons educated at Tiverton School: one is awarded every year after an examination held at that School. Their annual value is £60.

(4) There are two small Exhibitions, confined to Tiverton and Ludlow Schools respectively, if candidates of sufficient merit appear for examination.

**Brasenose College.***Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are usually awarded every year three or four Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all who are under nineteen years of age on the day of election.

Of these one is usually offered for Mathematics, and the rest for Classics.

In *Classics*, the examination is held in conjunction with University, Exeter, Oriel, and Christ Church.

In *Mathematics*, in conjunction with Christ Church, Magdalen, and Worcester (see p. 27).

(2) There is one Scholarship (John Watson) open to all persons under the age of twenty, of the annual value of £100. The examination is in Classical subjects.

(3) (a) Junior Hulme Scholarships, open only to candidates whose pecuniary circumstances render them suitable objects of assistance from Mr. Hulme's endowment. Three of these Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to candidates of not more than twenty years of age, are generally filled up in each year, two being

offered for Classics, and one for History. In 1898 one was offered for Biology.

In January, 1900, papers were set in the following subjects in History :— (1) An Essay; (2) A General Paper; (3) Ancient History; (4) English History to 1485; (5) European History to 1519; (6) English History from 1485; (7) European History from 1519. Subjects (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) were optional, no candidate being required to offer more than *two* of them. A paper was also set containing unprepared passages from Greek, Latin, French, and German authors, every candidate being required to offer *one* of those languages at least.

(b) Hulme Exhibitions of a value not exceeding £60 a year, the conditions of candidature being the same as those for the Junior Hulme Scholarships.

(4) The Somerset Scholarships mentioned below may (in default of properly qualified candidates from the privileged schools) be thrown open to general competition, and the stipend of a Scholarship so thrown open may, if it be of less value than £80, be augmented to any sum not exceeding £80.

*Senior Hulme Scholarships, Colquitt Exhibitions, etc. :—*

(1) There are offered for competition each year two or three Senior Hulme Scholarships of the annual value of £130, tenable for four years, open to members of the College who have resided not less than six nor more than twelve Terms, and whose pecuniary circumstances render them suitable objects of assistance. A Scholar elected to one of these Senior Scholarships vacates his previous Scholarship.

(2) There are three Colquitt Clerical Exhibitions, which are intended to assist in the education for Holy Orders of sons of poor or deceased clergymen, or of such laymen as cannot unaided support the expenses of a College education. They are tenable until the expiration of four years from matriculation, and are of the annual value of £40. They are open to candidates who are not already members of the University, and to members of the College under two years' standing who are not in receipt of any College appointment or appointments producing more than £40 a year.

(3) The College maintains a general Fund, providing ten Exhibitions of the annual value of £25 (awarded to candidates who are in need of pecuniary assistance).

*Close Scholarships :—*

There are twenty-two Somerset Scholarships, but the value of the estates which supply these Scholarships does not at present admit of their being all filled up. They are confined in the first instance as follows: ten to the Grammar School of Manchester, six to the Grammar School of Marlborough, and six to the Cathedral School of Hereford; but in default of properly-qualified candidates from those schools they are thrown open to general competition. The annual value of the Somerset Scholarships is as follows:— of the Iver Scholarships (limited in the first instance to the Grammar School of Manchester), £80; of the Thornhill Manor Scholarships, £60; and of the Somerset Thornhill Scholarships, £52. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election. The examination is the same as that for the Open Classical Scholarships.

**Christ Church.***Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

There are awarded annually:—

(1) Five or six Scholarships of the annual value of £80. Of these at least one is given for Mathematics, one for Natural Science, one for Modern History, and the rest for Classics. There is no limit of age for Natural Science or Modern History. In all other cases candidates must not have exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

In *Classics*, the examination is held in conjunction with University, Exeter, Oriel, and Brasenose.

For *Mathematics* and *Natural Science* see p. 27.

(2) Two College Exhibitions, worth about £85 a year (i.e. £45 in money, together with dinner in Hall and Tuition free of charge). Their tenure is the same as that of the Open Scholarships, but there is no limit of age. Candidates must satisfy the Dean that they cannot come to the University without help. The examination is the same as for the Open Scholarships.

*House Exhibitions :—*There are awarded annually:—

(1) One Dixon Scholarship, tenable for two years, open to all members who have qualified for the degree of B.A.

(2) One Fell Exhibition, tenable for three years, and one Boulter Exhibition, tenable for one year, each worth £40 a year. Candidates must be Commoners of the House, who will on the day of election have resided at least three Terms.

(3) The Slade Exhibition (the interest on Miss Slade's gift of £1000 Consols). Undergraduates of any standing may compete.

The Dukes Prize is open to all Undergraduates, and is awarded annually after an examination in French.

*Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are awarded annually three Scholarships worth £80 a year, and three Exhibitions of £50 a year for three years, confined to boys who have been for three years at Westminster School. The Scholarships are tenable for two years, and may be continued for a further term of three years.

(2) Two Scholarships, of not more than £50 each, tenable for one year, for which successful candidates in the I. C. S. examination, who are not members of any College in Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, are eligible.

(3) There are two Holford Exhibitions, worth not less than £60 a year and tenable for five years. Candidates must have been educated at Charterhouse School for the two years previous either to election or to matriculation; but they must not have completed the fourth Term from matriculation. In default of a properly qualified candidate an Exhibition may be thrown open for that turn.

### **Corpus Christi College.**

*Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are from twenty-five to thirty Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded nineteen years of age on the day of election.

Of these there are usually awarded annually :—

*In Classics.* Four or five Scholarships. The examination is in conjunction with New College and Magdalen.

*In Mathematics.* One Scholarship. The examination is held in November in conjunction with Balliol and Queen's (see p. 27).

*In Natural Science.* One Scholarship in every alternate year; the next in 1901. The examination is held in conjunction with Merton and New College, usually towards the end of June or beginning of July.

The notice issued before the examination in July, 1900, will be found on p. 48.

*In Modern History and Modern Languages.* One Scholarship or Exhibition in every alternate year; the last examination was held on December 11, 1900. The examination is held at the same time as that for the Classical Scholarships, but not in conjunction with any other College.

(2) Two Exhibitions, open without limitation of age, and usually of the value of £50 a year, are annually offered at the examination for the Classical Scholarships.

Inquiries with reference to the Scholarships or Exhibitions should be addressed to the President, and 'Scholarships' should be written on the envelope.

### **Exeter College.**

*Open Scholarships and Exhibitions* :—There are—

(1) Twelve Scholarships not exceeding the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded nineteen years of age on the day of election, and many of the Scholarships mentioned below may be thrown open.

There are usually awarded annually three or four Open Scholarships for Classics, and one Scholarship for Mathematics. An Exhibition or Scholarship is annually awarded for Modern History. Exhibitions may also be awarded for any other subject recognized in the Final Schools.

Arrangements are made, whenever it is feasible, for holding the Scholarship Examinations in combination with other Colleges.

(2) The Carter Scholarship, of the annual value of £80, open to all without limitation of age, but persons born in the county of Kent who are already members of the College have a preference *ceteris paribus* over other candidates. It is awarded every four years

at the same examination as that for the Classical Scholarships. (Last awarded in January, 1898.)

(3) *In Theology and Classics.* Two Hasker Scholarships, open to all persons who are in need of assistance at the University and intend to study Theology with a view to taking Holy Orders. The age of candidates is not limited, but if they are already members of the University, they must not be of more than two years' standing from matriculation.

The Hasker Scholarships are usually awarded on the same examination as the Classical Scholarships; but papers are also set on the New Testament to all candidates. Certain prescribed Theological subjects may also be offered. Candidates who offer one of these may be excused all the Composition papers, except the Latin Prose, in the Classical Examination. But no candidate will be elected who is not a competent Classical Scholar.

(4) Various Exhibitions, open without limitation of age, but candidates must be persons who are in need of assistance at the University. They are given for Classics or other subjects, and usually awarded at the examinations for Scholarships.

The following notice of the Examination for Scholarships and Exhibitions in *Modern History* has been issued in recent years:—

The examination will comprise:—(1) English History; (2) a Special Period of English and Foreign History, which must be *either* (a) from 1066 to 1272, *or* (b) from 1603 to 1714; (3) the Outlines of Political Economy; (4) Unprepared Translation from (a) Latin, (b) French, *or* German, *or* Italian; (5) an Essay.

Those who have not passed Responsions will be expected to show such a knowledge of Classics and Mathematics as will enable them to pass that Examination.

Special notice of the requirements in *Natural Science* will be issued from time to time when Scholarships or Exhibitions in this subject are advertised.

(5) One Michell Exhibition, of the value of about £60 per annum, open to all persons who intend to pursue the study of Divinity and are in need of assistance at the University; awarded under the same conditions of examination as the Hasker Scholarships. Either a Hasker Scholarship, or a Michell or Symes Exhibition (see below) is filled up annually.



*College Exhibitions* :—There are—

(1) One Richards Exhibition, of the annual value of £30, which is awarded at the discretion of the College to a candidate who needs assistance at the University, and has been a member of the College for at least a year.

(2) The College maintains a general Exhibition Fund, from which small Exhibitions are granted to deserving members who are reading for Honours, and need assistance.

*Close Scholarships and Exhibitions* :—

There are the following Scholarships, candidates for which must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election :—

(1) Eight Stapeldon Scholarships of the value of £60 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the county of Devon or Cornwall, or educated in some school in one of those counties for at least three years last past.

(2) One or more King Charles the First's Scholarships, of the value of £80 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born in the Channel Islands, or educated for three years last past at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

In the event however of no candidate offering, who in the judgement of the electors is duly qualified to be a Scholar of the College, both the Scholarships for Devon and Cornwall, and those for the Channel Islands, may be thrown open to all British subjects.

The examination for the Stapeldon Scholarships (which may be awarded either for Classics or for Mathematics) is held at the same time as that for the Open Scholarships in those subjects.

The examination for King Charles the First's Scholarships is held in concert with Jesus and Pembroke Colleges.

There are the following Exhibitions, without limitation of age :—

(1) Two or more with the same conditions as King Charles the First's Scholarships.

(2) Two How Exhibitions, of the value each of about £35 per annum, limited in the first instance to the kin of the Founder ; in default of such kin, to the sons of clergymen resident in Somerset or Devon ; or, on failure of fit candidates from such counties, to sons of clergymen of the Church of England without limitation of locality.

(3) One Gifford Exhibition, of the value of about £70 per annum, limited first to persons educated at Ashburton School; in failure of such, to persons born or educated in the county of Devon, or in failure of such, open to all British subjects.

(4) The Symes Exhibition, worth about £60 per annum, limited in the first instance to persons born or educated either in the county of Somerset or Dorset; or, on failure of such, open to all British subjects. The Exhibitioner, however, must intend to take Holy Orders in the Church of England.

(5) An Exhibition from the Archdeaconries of Nottingham and Lincoln. Any information about this Exhibition must be obtained from the Archdeacon of Nottingham.

For all other matters relating to the Scholarships and Exhibitions information should be obtained from the Rector.

\* \* Candidates for Exhibitions must satisfy the Rector of their need of assistance at the University.

### Hertford College.

There are forty Scholarships and two Foundation Exhibitions. Other Exhibitions are awarded by the College to candidates who show merit in the Scholarship Examination.

There is no limit of age for any of the Scholarships, but married persons are not eligible for election, and candidates for the Open Scholarships, if already members of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, must not have exceeded two years from their matriculation. Graduates of Dublin are excluded.

The Scholarship Examination is held annually.

Ten of the Scholarships, formerly belonging to Magdalen Hall, and any of the close Scholarships, may be awarded for proficiency either in Classics or in Mathematics, with a preference for the former. These are—

#### *Open Scholarships:—*

(1) Three Scholarships, on the Lusby Foundation, of the value of £60 per annum, and tenable for four years.

(2) One Scholarship, founded as a memorial of Dr. Macbride, and of the annual value of at least £50.

(3) Two Scholarships on the Lucy Foundation, of the annual value of at least £40, and tenable for four years.

(4) The Meeke Scholarships, mentioned below, thrown open when there are no specially qualified candidates, or none of sufficient merit for election.

*Close Scholarships and Exhibitions:—*

(1) Four Scholarships on the Meeke Foundation, limited in the first instance to persons educated at Worcester Grammar School, of the annual value of £40, and tenable for three years.

(2) Two Exhibitions (White and Brunzell) in the gift of the Principal.

The other thirty Scholarships, on the new foundation, each of the annual value of £100, and tenable for five years, are limited to members of the Church of England or of Ireland, or of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of Scotland, the British Colonies, or the United States of America. Of these there are:—

(1) Eighteen Open Scholarships, of which there are annually awarded, in addition to any of the undermentioned close Scholarships which may be thrown open when there are no specially qualified candidates, or none of sufficient merit for election:—

*In Classics.* Two or three Scholarships.

*In Mathematics.* One Scholarship. Candidates who have not passed Responsions, nor obtained an equivalent Certificate, are required to exhibit such Classical knowledge as will give reasonable promise of their passing the University Examinations in due course.

(2) Three Scholarships, limited in the first instance to persons educated for three years at Harrow School.

(3) Three Scholarships, limited in the first instance to persons born in the county of Essex or educated for three years at a school in that county.

(4) Three Scholarships, limited in the first instance to Founder's kin.

(5) Three Scholarships, limited in the first instance to sons of Fellows or former Fellows of Hertford College.

Any of the Scholarships (2), (3), (4), (5) may be awarded for proficiency either in Classics or in Mathematics, but with a preference for the former.

**Jesus College.***Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are twelve Foundation Scholarships of the annual value of £80, awarded for Classics or Mathematics, and open to all who have not exceeded nineteen years of age on the day of election, and several Exhibitions, worth not less than £30 nor more than £50, open without limitation of age.

(2) Other Scholarships (mentioned below) may be thrown open.

*Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

Scholarships are of the annual value of £80, Exhibitions of the annual value of £30 to £50. All are open without limitation of age, and are awarded for Classics, or any other subject recognized in the Final Honour Schools. There are—

(1) Twelve Foundation Scholarships, four Meyricke Scholarships and several Meyricke Exhibitions, restricted, in the first instance, to candidates who are either (1) natives of Wales or Monmouthshire, (2) sons of parents who have been resident in Wales or Monmouthshire for a period of not less than seven years immediately preceding the day of election, (3) persons who have a knowledge of and are able to speak the Welsh language, or (4) persons who have been educated for the three years preceding the election (or preceding their matriculation if members of the University) at a school or schools in Wales or Monmouthshire. One or at most two additional Meyricke Scholarships are restricted to Graduates of the University of Wales, or of St. David's College, Lampeter.

(2) One King Charles I Scholarship, and two King Charles I Exhibitions, restricted to candidates born in Jersey or Guernsey or one of the islands adjacent to them, or educated for two out of the three years last preceding the election either at Victoria College, Jersey, or Elizabeth College, Guernsey. The examination for these is held (usually in Hilary Term) in conjunction with Exeter and Pembroke Colleges, at Oxford, and in alternate years at Victoria College, Jersey, and Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

*In Classics*, the examination includes optional papers both in Latin and Greek Verses, and in translation from French and German.

Excellence in any of these subjects will be taken into account; but failure in any or all of them will not of itself be a disqualification for election.

*In Mathematics.* Papers are usually set in Algebra, Theory of Equations, Plane Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, and Elementary Mechanics of Solids and Fluids.

*In Natural Science.* Questions are usually set relating to General Physics, to Chemistry, and to Biology; but candidates are recommended not to offer more than two of these subjects, and are required to state them when they send in their names.

Candidates for Mathematical or Natural Science Scholarships will be required to pass an examination of the standard of Responsions.

*College Exhibitions :—*

The College maintains an Exhibition Fund from which small Exhibitions are awarded, usually to resident Undergraduates of more than one year's standing.

### **Keble College.**

*Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

Candidates for all Scholarships and Exhibitions must be members of the Church of England.

There are awarded annually, after a competitive examination at present held in conjunction with St. John's, Queen's, and Hertford Colleges, three or more Scholarships of the annual value of £60 to £80, tenable for four years, and an Exhibition. Candidates for the Scholarships and for the Exhibition must not have exceeded the age of twenty years on the day of election.

The Scholarships and Exhibition are open to all persons who are not members of the University, and to such members of the University as are not of more than two Terms' standing from matriculation. They are generally given for Classics, History, and Natural Science, with one at intervals for Mathematics.

*In Classics,* the subjects of examination are—(1) Classics; (2) General Questions; (3) Divinity Questions.

*In Natural Science.* The notice for March, 1900, was :—

The examination will consist of papers and practical work in Biology and Chemistry. Candidates may offer only one of these subjects. A paper in

Elementary Mechanics and Physics will be set to all candidates, and a paper in Elementary Chemistry to those candidates who offer Biology.

*In Modern History.* There is awarded annually a Scholarship of £60, tenable for three years.

The notice for the examination in March, 1900, was :—

Papers will be set in the following subjects :—(1) a period of English History, to be chosen by the Candidate from the following—(a) 450–1509, (b) 1509–1832; special weight will be given to excellence in English History; (2) General European History, with special reference to the Histories of Greece and Rome; (3) a General Paper in Literature (English, Greek, and Roman) and in Economic and Political Science; (4) Translations from Classical and Modern Languages.

\* \* To Candidates for both Historical and Science Scholarships will also be set—(1) an English Essay; (2) Questions in Divinity; (3) Papers of the Responsions standard in Classics and Mathematics, unless they have already passed or obtained exemption from Responsions.

### *College Exhibitions :—*

There are several Exhibitions confined to members of the College : one is awarded for proficiency in French; the others after examination in the subjects studied for Honours in the University Examinations.

## **Lincoln College.**

### *Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are twelve or more Scholarships of the annual value of £80 or £60, two Scholarships (the Matthews and the Radford) of the annual value of £60, and two Scholarships of the annual value of £60 to which the Rector nominates.

These Scholarships, which are open without limitation of age, are awarded for proficiency in Classics or in Modern History. The tenure of the Classical Scholarships is for four years; of the Modern History, three.

*In Modern History* the following papers were set last year :—

(1) English History; (2) a Special Period of English and Foreign History, either (a) from 1066–1272, or (b) from 1603–1714; (3) the Outlines of Political Economy; (4) Translation from (a) Latin, (b) French, or German, or Italian; (5) an Essay.

(2) Several College Exhibitions, of the annual value of £30 to £40, may be awarded on the result of the Scholarship examination.

*Close Scholarship :—*

There is one Scholarship (the Tatham) of the annual value of £50, in the election to which there is a preference to persons born or educated in Buckinghamshire.

**Magdalen College.***Open Demyships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are thirty Demyships of the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

Of these there are usually awarded each year—

*In Classics.* Three or four Demyships. The examination consists of Greek and Latin composition in prose and verse, translations from Greek and Latin into English, and questions in Ancient History, Philology, and General Literature.

The examination is held in conjunction with New and Corpus Christi Colleges.

*In Mathematics.* One Demyship.

*In Natural Science.* Two or more Demyships. Questions are set in General Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, including Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, with the principles of the classification and distribution of plants and animals; but a clear and exact knowledge of the principles of any one of the above-mentioned sciences will be preferred to a more general and less accurate acquaintance with more than one. The examination in Chemistry and Biology will be partly practical, if necessary. A paper is set in Elementary Algebra and Geometry, which *ceteris paribus* is of weight in the election to Demyships, but no candidate is disqualified by failure in this paper.

*In History.* One Demyship. The examination consists of an English Essay; Translations from Latin and either Greek or Modern Languages; Composition in Latin and either Greek or Modern Languages; English History (Constitutional and Political), and a paper of general questions, among them being questions in Ancient History, in Geography, Literature, and Political Economy.

\*.\* Candidates for Demyships in other than Classical subjects are required to satisfy the electors of their ability to pass the ordinary Classical Examinations required by the University.

(2) In addition to these older foundations the annual sum of £500 is to be applied to the granting of Exhibitions of such amount and for such periods and to such persons, being in need of support at the University and otherwise deserving, whether members of the College or not, as the electors shall think fit. The limit of age for these Exhibitions is 21 years. It is usual now to award them at the same time and upon the same examinations as the Demyships. They are given for Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science, and History.

#### *Academical Clerkships :—*

There are on the foundation of the College four Academical Clerks, whose duties are to take part in the daily Choral Services in the Chapel, which extend over about nine months in the year, and such choir practices as may be appointed. Candidates for Clerkships are required to pass, (1) the ordinary matriculation examination; (2) an examination in Music, in which they are required to sing a sacred solo of their own selection, and also some passage selected by the organist. The inclusive annual emolument is £95. The candidate elected is required to pass at the proper time the several Examinations required by the University for the degree of B.A. Vacancies occur on an average every year. The voices required are two basses, one tenor, and one alto.

### **Merton College.**

#### *Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are sixteen Postmasterships of the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election, and not more than twelve Exhibitions, open without limit of age.

Of these there are annually awarded—

*In Classics.* Two or more Postmasterships and two Exhibitions of the annual value of £60. The examination is held in conjunction with Pembroke and Worcester Colleges.



*In Mathematics.* One Postmastership. The examination is held in conjunction with University, Exeter, New College, and Hertford (see the notice on p. 27).

*In Natural Science.* One Postmastership. The examination is held in conjunction with New College and Corpus.

The notice issued before the examination in July, 1900, was :—

The subjects of examination will be (1) Chemistry, Mechanics and Physics; or (2) Biology. An English Essay, and a paper in Algebra and Elementary Geometry, will also be set to all candidates, and they will have an opportunity of showing a knowledge of Higher Mathematics.

Candidates who offer Biology are requested to send to the Tutor in Natural Science, Merton College, at least one fortnight before the Examination, a general statement as to the portions of the subject which they have studied, and the practical work which they have done. All such candidates will be required to show some acquaintance with Chemistry, Mechanics, and Physics.

Candidates who have not passed Responsions, or obtained certificates exempting them from Responsions, will be tested by a classical paper of the standard of Responsions. No Scholar elected will be allowed to come into residence until he has passed Responsions or an equivalent Examination.

*In Modern History.* There is usually awarded one Exhibition of the annual value of £80. There is no limitation of age, but candidates (if members of the University) must not have exceeded six Terms of University standing on the day of matriculation. The following is the notice issued for 1901 :—

The papers will be :—(1) an Essay; (2) a General Paper; (3) Ancient History; (4) English History to 1485; (5) European History to 1519; (6) English History from 1485; (7) European History from 1519.

N.B. Subjects (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) are optional, and no candidate will be required to offer more than *two* of them. A paper will also be set containing unprepared passages from Greek, Latin, French, and German authors. Every candidate will be required to offer *one* of these languages at least.

### *College Exhibitions :—*

The College maintains an Exhibition Fund for the purpose of assisting poor students, or otherwise promoting undergraduate study.

### *Close Scholarships :—*

There are two Postmasterships, being 'Chambers' Postmasterships,' which are reserved to candidates from the School of Eton College, if any present themselves 'of sufficient merit for election.'

**New College.***Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

There are about sixteen Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election ; there are also several Exhibitions.

Of these there are annually awarded—

*In Classics.* Two or three Scholarships and at least one Exhibition. The examination is held in conjunction with Magdalen and Corpus Christi Colleges.

*In Mathematics.* One Scholarship. The examination was in 1900 held in conjunction with University, Merton, Exeter, and Hertford (see p. 27).

*In Natural Science.* One Scholarship. The examination has for many years been held in conjunction with Merton College. The notice issued will be found on p. 48.

*In Modern History.* One Exhibition, usually of the annual value of £50, and awarded in November. Occasionally a Scholarship is offered as well as the Exhibition or in place of it. The following notice was issued in 1900, for an examination held in conjunction with Balliol College :—

The examination will consist of (1) an Essay ; (2) two language papers, giving candidates an opportunity of showing their knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, or German ; (3) a General Paper ; (4) two papers *either* in Ancient History *or* in Mediaeval History (including English History), *or* in the History (including English History) of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, at the option of the candidate.

The knowledge required for the General Paper is such as can be obtained from such books as the following :— Guizot, Civilization in Europe ; Hallam, Middle Ages, chapter ix ; Bagehot, English Constitution ; Maine, Ancient Law ; Macaulay, Essays ; Walker, Political Economy.

*College Exhibitions :—*

There is one annual Exhibition (the Longstaff Exhibition) of the value of £30 for one year, and several other private Exhibitions tenable for longer periods, in the gift of the College.

*Winchester Scholarships :—*

There are twenty-four Scholarships, filled by an annual election, held at Winchester College, of six boys receiving education

in the School of that College. In default of a sufficient number of duly-qualified candidates, these Scholarships are thrown open to general competition.

### Oriel College.

#### *Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are twelve Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all candidates who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

Of these there are awarded annually—

*In Classics.* At least two Scholarships. The examination is at present held in common with University, Exeter, Brasenose, and Christ Church.

(2) There are at least two Exhibitions (Adam de Brome's Exhibitions) confined to deserving persons in need of support at the University. Their value and the conditions of their tenure are the same as those of the Scholarships; but there is no limitation of age. An Adam de Brome's Exhibitioner may receive at the time of his election the honorary rank and privileges of a Scholar. Open Exhibitions are from time to time awarded on the results of the Scholarship Examination.

#### *Bible-Clerkships :—*

There are two Bible-Clerkships of the annual value (including allowances) of about £105, tenable in the first instance for two years, which will, if the conduct and industry of the Bible-Clerk have been satisfactory, be extended to three or (if the Provost and Fellows see fit) to four years, and open to all candidates without restriction of age who shall produce satisfactory evidence of their need of support at the University.

The duties of the Bible-Clerks involve attendance at the Services in the College Chapel. They must reside in College.

#### *College Exhibitions :—*

There are two Exhibitions (Ireland Exhibitions) open to Commoners of the College who have not exceeded their tenth Term from matriculation. They are tenable until the end of the sixteenth

Term from matriculation, and their annual value is £30. The subjects of examination are those of the First Public Examination for Classical Honours.

*Hughes and Neale Scholarships :—*

There are two Scholarships founded in honour of Mr. T. Hughes and Mr. Vansittart Neale respectively. They are of the annual value of about £80. Candidates must be members or sons of members of certain Co-operative Societies.

*Fraser Scholarship :—*

The Fraser Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum is to enable some member of the College to pursue a special line of study for one year (to which a second may be added) from the time when he shall have taken or become qualified for the degree of B.A.

*Close Exhibitions :—*

There are four Exhibitions (Beaufort Exhibitions), the holders of which are nominated by the Duke of Beaufort, or, in default of such nomination, are appointed by the College, from natives of Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire. They are tenable for seven years, and are of the annual value of about £25. Vacancies occur at irregular intervals.

### **Pembroke College.**

*Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are ten Open Scholarships. One (Henney Scholarship) of the annual value of £90. One (Cleobury Scholarship) of the annual value of £100. Four Foundation Scholarships, two Boulter and Radcliffe Scholarships, two Oades and Stafford Scholarships; the annual value of each of the last eight Scholarships does not exceed £80 inclusive of all allowances. All the ten Scholarships (with the exception of the Cleobury), are open without restriction of age; but candidates for the Oades and Stafford Scholarships must in addition be in need of assistance at the University.

(2) In addition to these Open Scholarships the Close Scholarships mentioned below may be thrown open, if there be no candidate of sufficient merit from the favoured Schools.

There are as a rule annually offered for open competition—

*In Classics.* Two, three, or four Scholarships. The examination is held in conjunction with Merton and Worcester Colleges.

*In Mathematics.* One or more Scholarships. The examination is held in conjunction with Brasenose, Christ Church, and Worcester (p. 27).

*Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

There are fourteen or more Scholarships and two Exhibitions appropriated in the first instance as follows :

Four Scholarships of the annual value of £75 to Abingdon School.

Two or more Scholarships (King Charles I) of the annual value of £80, two Exhibitions (King Charles I) of the annual value of £50, and one Scholarship (Bishop Morley's) of the annual value of £80. All these are restricted in the first instance to natives of the Channel Islands or scholars from Victoria College, Jersey, and Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

The examination for the Channel Islands Scholarships and Exhibitions is held in conjunction with Exeter and Jesus Colleges, and takes place simultaneously in Oxford and in one of the Islands.

Not more than four Scholarships (Townsend) of the annual value of £80 and rooms, to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Northleach, and Chipping-Campden Schools.

One Scholarship (Rous) of the annual value of £60 to Eton College.

One Scholarship (Holford) of the annual value of £60 to the Charterhouse School.

Two Scholarships of the annual value of £75, founded by Mrs. Dorothea Wightwick, and limited in the first instance to Founder's kin, and then to persons educated at Cheltenham College for two out of the three years last preceding the day of election. Candidates must, on the day of election, be under twenty-five years of age.

Candidates for the Abingdon or Holford Scholarships must have been educated at Abingdon School or Charterhouse respectively for the two years last preceding the day of election : candidates for the King Charles I and Morley Scholarships (who are not natives of the Islands), and candidates for the Townsend Scholarships, must have

been educated at the favoured Schools for two out of the three years last preceding the day of election.

If there be no qualified candidate of sufficient merit these Scholarships are thrown open *pro hac vice*.

### Queen's College.

#### *Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are not more than twenty Foundation Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to all candidates who have not exceeded nineteen years on the day of election.

(2) Many of the Scholarships and Exhibitions mentioned below may be thrown open.

Of these there are usually awarded in each year :—

*In Classics.* Two Scholarships. And in *Classics and History*, one Scholarship. The examination is held in December in conjunction with St. John's, Keble, and Hertford Colleges.

*In Mathematics.* One Scholarship. The examination is held in December in conjunction with Balliol and Corpus. The Scholar elected is required to pass Responsions before coming into residence.

(3) There are five Jodrell Scholarships, three of which are awarded after an examination in Classics and a qualifying examination in Divinity, two after an examination in Mathematics and a qualifying examination in Divinity. Candidates must be natives of Great Britain or Ireland, under twenty years of age, and, if members of the University, must not have exceeded three Terms from their matriculation; they must also produce certificates of moral character. For the Mathematical and for two of the Classical Scholarships they must be members of the Church of England. *Ceteris paribus* that candidate is to be preferred who stands most in need of pecuniary assistance. The annual value of one of the Classical Scholarships is at present £90, that of the other Classical Scholarships and the Mathematical Scholarships £85; the first is tenable for four, the others for five years.

#### *Bible-Clerkships :—*

There are two Bible-Clerkships in the gift of the Provost, and conferred by him on deserving persons in need of support at the

University. They are tenable on 'the same conditions as Open Scholarships, and their annual value is £80, with £10 in addition for rooms, so long as the Clerks reside in College.

*College Exhibitions :—*

There are several small Exhibitions which are usually held with some other Scholarship or Exhibition within the College; but no Scholarship, Exhibition, or Bible-Clerkship can be held with any other Exhibition within the College if the aggregate income of the two emoluments would exceed £110 per annum.

*Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

The Scholarships and Exhibitions which are mentioned below as being confined to particular schools or counties (with the exception of the Fox Exhibition) may be thrown open to general competition, if candidates of sufficient merit do not present themselves from the favoured localities; and in the cases in which the Exhibitions are in the gift of persons external to the College, the College is not bound to admit the persons nominated, unless they are, in its judgement, fit to be Exhibitioners of the College.

Holders of close Exhibitions, or other candidates for Scholarships who desire it, may be elected, if of sufficient merit, to Honorary Scholarships, with all the privileges of Scholars except the emoluments. Any member of the College, of not more than nine Terms' standing, is eligible to an Honorary Scholarship if he has obtained a First Class in Moderations or an open University Scholarship or Prize.

Scholars and Exhibitioners not already matriculated are expected to commence residence in the October following their election.

There are:—

(1) Not more than five Eglesfield Scholarships, open to natives of Cumberland and Westmorland under the age of nineteen years. They are tenable under the same conditions as Open Scholarships, and are of the inclusive annual value of £80. One Scholarship is awarded each year at the same time as the Open Scholarships. Candidates may offer Classics or Mathematics.

(2) About fifteen Exhibitions (Hastings Exhibitions), open without limit of age to persons educated at the Schools of Carlisle or

St. Bees in Cumberland, Appleby, Heversham, or Kendal in Westmorland, Bradford, Doncaster, Giggleswick, Halifax, Hull (Hymer's College), Leeds, Pocklington, Ripon, Richmond, Sedbergh, Wakefield, or York in Yorkshire: two candidates offering each subject may be sent by each School for each vacancy. They are at present of the annual value of £90, and their tenure is that of the Open Scholarships. Candidates may offer either (1) Latin and Greek, (2) Mathematics, (3) Natural Science, or (4) Modern Languages, History, and Literature. Three or four Exhibitions are awarded each year at the end of November.

(3) One Exhibition (Fitzgerald Exhibition), open, without restriction as to age, to natives of Middlesex. Its annual value is £66, and it is tenable for seven years. (Last awarded, 1899.)

(4) One Exhibition (Thanet Exhibition), open to poor students, natives of Westmorland, educated at Appleby School, or, failing such, at any school in the county. Its annual value is £41 10s., and its tenure that of the Open Scholarships. (Last awarded, 1898.)

(5) One Exhibition (Fox Exhibition), open to natives of Cumberland, or, failing such, of Westmorland, between sixteen and twenty-one, who have been educated at St. Bees School. Its annual value is £37, and it is tenable for four years. (Last awarded, 1899.)

(6) Two Exhibitions (Dixon Exhibitions), one of which is open to all natives of Whitehaven, the other to natives of Whitehaven educated at St. Bees School. Their annual value is £38, and they are tenable for four years. Candidates must not be more than twenty-one on the day of election. (Last awarded, 1898.)

(7) Two Exhibitions (Wilson Exhibitions), one of which is open to persons educated at Kirkby-Lonsdale School, the other to persons educated at Kendal School. The annual value of the former is £24, and of the latter £18; they are both tenable on the same conditions as Open Scholarships. (Last awarded, 1898.)

The following Exhibitions are also attached to the College:—

(1) One of the annual value of £42 (Tylney Exhibition), the nomination to which is in the hands of the possessor of Tylney Hall, who is to nominate a poor and deserving person between sixteen and twenty years of age. (Last awarded, 1897.)

(2) Two of the annual value of £65 (Thomas Exhibitions),



open to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Carlisle educated at the Schools of Carlisle or St. Bees, or in default thereof for sons of clergymen who have been resident for three years in the diocese of Carlisle. Appointment is made by the Bishop and Dean of Carlisle and the Provost of the College. (Last awarded, 1898.)

(3) Two of the annual value of £55 (Berry Exhibitions), open to sons and orphans of clergymen in the diocese of Manchester, and in the gift of Trustees, of whom the Provost of the College is one. Candidates must be members of the Church of England in need of assistance. (Last awarded, 1898 and 1899.)

An Exhibition (Holwell Exhibition), tenable for one year, or possibly two years, by members of the College of not less than eleven Terms' standing who are studying Theology. Its annual value is about £60.

### St. John's College.

#### *Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

There are seven Scholarships, of the annual value of £80, open to all who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election, and one Scholarship (the Lambe, awarded in 1899), of the same value, open to all who have not exceeded the age of twenty years on the day of election.

#### *College Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are four Casberd Scholarships, confined to members of the College who have been one year at least in residence, and who are on no College foundation. They are tenable, in the first instance, till the sixteenth Term after matriculation, and are of the annual value of £80.

(2) There are annually awarded on the same conditions three or four Casberd Exhibitions.

Candidates for these Scholarships and Exhibitions may offer any subject recognized in the Honour Schools. The examination is held annually at the beginning of the Lent term.

#### *Close Scholarships :—*

(1) There are twenty-two Scholarships thus appropriated—fifteen to Merchant Taylors' School, two to Coventry School, two to Bristol

School, two to Reading School, one to Tunbridge School. Candidates must be under the age of nineteen, and must produce certificates of having been educated for the two years preceding the day of election at one or other of the above-mentioned Schools. All of these Scholarships are of the annual value of £100. At the close of the first period of tenure the Merchant Taylors' and Bristol Scholarships may be continued till the end of the fifth year from the day of election; the Tunbridge, Reading, and Coventry Scholarships only till the end of the fourth year from the same date.

(2) There are four Senior Scholarships, open to members of the University educated at Merchant Taylors' School and under twenty-eight Terms' standing. They are of the annual value of £150, and are tenable for four years.

In default of properly qualified candidates from the favoured School all the above Scholarships may be thrown open.

### Trinity College.

#### *Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

1. There are awarded annually in November or December :—  
*In Classics.*

(1) Four Foundation Scholarships of £80 a year, open to all candidates who have not exceeded nineteen years of age on the day of election.

(2) Exhibitions usually conferring the same privileges as Scholarships, of such number and value as the President and Fellows may from time to time determine, open without limitation of age.

The examination for the above Scholarships and Exhibitions is held in conjunction with Wadham College. The papers in Greek and Latin Verse, a paper of translation from French and German, and papers in Mathematics are optional.

*In Natural Science.* One Millard Scholarship, open without limitation of age. The examination is held in conjunction with Balliol and Christ Church (see p. 27).

2. A Henniker Scholarship and a Tylney Scholarship are awarded by the College from time to time.

*College Exhibitions :—*

(1) Several Exhibitions are awarded annually to Commoners of the College after an examination in October.

(2) The College maintains a general Exhibition Fund for these and similar purposes.

*Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are two Ford Studentships of £50 a year, tenable for four years during residence by students from King's School, Canterbury, and awarded in two out of every three years, and two Ford Studentships of £25 a year tenable for the same period, one by a student from the Grammar School, Ipswich, and the other by a student from the Grammar School, Brentford. They may be held together with an open Scholarship or Exhibition, and the examination is at the same time.

(2) Two Wyllie Exhibitions, in the gift of Cheltenham College.

**University College.***Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*There are—

(1) Sixteen Scholarships of the annual value of £80, open to candidates under the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

Of these there are awarded annually—

*In Classics.* Usually three, and never less than two, Scholarships. The examination is at present held in conjunction with Exeter, Oriel, Brasenose, and Christ Church.

*In Mathematics.* One Scholarship, or occasionally two. The examination is held in conjunction with Merton, Exeter, New, and Hertford Colleges (see p. 27).

(2) Exhibitions. Two Linton Exhibitions of the value of at least £40 are given to encourage the study of Modern History, and are open to candidates under the age of twenty-one.

The Heron and two Lodge Exhibitions (value £82 10s.) are open to all persons in need of support at the University who are not over twenty-one years of age or six Terms of standing.

The election to these and to all other open Exhibitions is made at the College Scholarship Examination after due notice.

*College Exhibitions :—*

From time to time an Exhibition of £80 is offered for open competition ; smaller Exhibitions are offered to deserving undergraduates in need of support.

*Close Exhibitions :—*There are—

(1) Three Freeston Exhibitions (value £50), confined in the first instance to the Grammar Schools of Normanton, Wakefield, Pontefract, and Swillington.

(2) Four Gunsley Exhibitions (value £45), confined in the first instance to the Grammar Schools of Rochester and Maidstone.

Exhibitions as a rule are held on the same tenure as Scholarships.

**Wadham College.***Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are eighteen Scholarships, including five on the foundation of Dr. Hody ; their annual value is £80. In the election to three of Dr. Hody's Scholarships special regard is to be had to proficiency in Greek, and the other two are awarded after an examination in Hebrew. Of these there are usually awarded annually in December four Scholarships (exclusive of those given for Hebrew) : one Scholarship in each year is usually given for proficiency in Mathematics and in Classics combined, or for marked excellence in Mathematics combined with sufficient knowledge of Classics to pass Responsions. The rest of the Scholarships are awarded for Classics, much weight being given to History, Ancient and Modern, and to general questions. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election. The Hebrew Scholarships are open to all candidates whose age on the day of election shall not exceed twenty years.

(2) Exhibitions of £30 or £40 a year are also given to candidates who do well in the examinations for Scholarships, of such value, duration, and tenure as shall seem best to the Warden and Fellows. The Exhibitions are given without limit of age, and in the election to one of the Exhibitions preference will be given to any Candidate who shall undertake to read for Honours in Natural Science from

the time of his admission into College, and to proceed to a degree in Medicine in the University of Oxford. No papers are set in Natural Science.

*College Exhibitions :—*

(1) There is one Symons Exhibition of the annual value of £27 10s., to be given to a Commoner nominated by the Warden.

(2) There is a general Exhibition Fund in the College, from which assistance may be given to such undergraduate members of the College as shall show by their conduct and industry that they deserve, and by their economical mode of life that they need assistance.

(3) A Prize (Dr. Hody's) is given yearly within the College for proficiency in the Greek language and literature, or in Greek archaeology.

*Close Exhibitions :—*

There are two Exhibitions (Philip Wright's), now of the annual value of £50, for scholars of the Manchester Grammar School.

### Worcester College.

*Open Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) There are one Scholarship on the foundation of Dr. Finney, five on that of Dr. Clarke, and three College Scholarships. These Scholarships are of the annual value of £80, and are open to all who have not exceeded the age of nineteen years on the day of election.

(2) There is one Scholarship (Barnes' Scholarship) of the annual value of £80 or £90, tenable for four years. There is no limitation of age, or restriction of any kind. The subjects of examination are Classics and the languages and subject-matter of Holy Scripture. (Last awarded in 1898.)

(3) There are one Kay and several College Exhibitions; the annual value is usually £35 or £21.

There are usually awarded each year :—

*In Classics.* Two or three Scholarships, and two or more Exhibitions. The examination is at present held in conjunction with Merton and Pembroke.

*In Mathematics.* One Scholarship, and one or two Exhibitions.

(4) The Scholarships and Exhibitions mentioned below may be thrown open.

*Close Scholarships and Exhibitions :—*

(1) Five Scholarships (Sir Thomas Cookes' Scholarships), confined to persons who have been for two out of the three years next preceding the day of election educated at Bromsgrove School. Failing such candidates of sufficient merit, these Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition.

(2) Three Exhibitions (Sir Thomas Cookes'), subject to the same conditions as the foregoing Scholarships, are to be founded.

(3) Four Scholarships (Mrs. Eaton's Scholarships) for sons of clergymen who require assistance to support them at the University. Failing such candidates of sufficient merit, these Scholarships may be thrown open to general competition.

(4) Two Exhibitions (Lady Holford's), with preference for persons educated at the Charterhouse.

**St. Edmund Hall.**

(1) There is an Exhibition of the annual value of £24, to which the duties of Librarian of the Hall Library are attached.

(2) There is an Organistship of the annual value of £24.

Both the Librarianship and the Organistship are usually tenable for three years. There is no limit of age.

**Non-Collegiate Students.**

The following are offered to the Students :—

(1) One Shute Scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, and renewable for a like period by resolution of the Delegates. Also one or more Exhibitions, to be awarded from time to time as the balance of the Shute Scholarship and Exhibition Fund shall permit.

(2) Three Clothworkers' Exhibitions of £30 a year, tenable for three years, one of which is given in the Michaelmas Term in each

year to a Student who is reading for Honours. The selection is left to the Censor, who submits the name of the Student selected to the Delegacy.

(3) Four Leathersellers' Exhibitions of £25 a year, tenable for four years from matriculation. Candidates must have resided two Terms at least, and must have passed Responsions. Examinations are held as vacancies occur.

(4) Four Exhibitions of £50 a year open to Senior Candidates in the Oxford Local Examinations, tenable for two years, and renewable for a like period by resolution of the Delegates.

(5) The Librarianship to the Delegacy, £30 a year, is also given by the Delegates on the nomination of the Censor to some one of the Students who is reading for Honours in one of the Final Schools.

Students holding any of the above-mentioned Exhibitions cannot compete for Scholarships or Exhibitions elsewhere unless they resign the Exhibition held under the Delegacy.

### ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIPS.

In 1871 the University accepted, under the will of the late John Abbott, Esq., of Halifax, the sum of £6,000 sterling for the foundation of three Scholarships, one of which is to be competed for annually in Easter Term under certain regulations, of which the following are the most important:—

Candidates must be sons of clergymen of the Church of England who stand in need of assistance to enable them to obtain the benefits of an University education, and, if members of the University, Undergraduates who have not exceeded their third Term of residence.

For every election the Trustees appoint two or more Members of Convocation, not necessarily of their own body, to examine the claims of all persons wishing to become candidates. Every claim on which the judges so appointed cannot agree is referred to the Vice-Chancellor, and his decision is final. No person is received as a candidate without the consent of the Head or Vice-gerent of his College or Hall or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, or, if not already a member of the University, without sufficient

testimonials. The names of those who have been found to be duly qualified are sent to the Examiners ; and the election is then made upon the ground of merit only, except that candidates born in the West Riding of the County of York are *ceteris paribus* preferred.

Each Scholarship is tenable for three years from the date of election, and each Scholar receives a third of the dividends, after the necessary expenses of the Trust have been paid. If, however, a person not a member of the University is elected and his residence is deferred for more than one Term beyond the Term in which he was elected, he only has the profits of his Scholarship from the date of his coming into residence.

The Scholarships are not tenable with any Scholarship or Exhibition in any College or Hall the annual value of which exceeds the sum of fifty pounds.



## CHAPTER III.

### EXPENSES.

THE cost of living at Oxford varies greatly, and it is not possible to make any general estimate of it. Undergraduates of different means and tastes spend different amounts, and the figures which are unofficially published from time to time are usually based on limited experience, and are wholly untrustworthy for purposes of comparison. It is always well in examining such estimates to ascertain whether the 'expenses of residence at Oxford' are meant to include the cost of (1) tuition, examination, and degree fees, (2) board and lodging, (3) books, clothing, and other personal expenses, or only one or more of these items. The charges under the first head can be definitely stated, and some estimate may be made of those under the second, but those under the third depend wholly on individual taste. Such charges as are to some extent fixed and can be foreseen are given below, and any one who wishes to calculate his probable expenditure is recommended to take each item separately, and decide whether he will be able to reduce or avoid the corresponding expenditure.

#### PAYMENTS ON COMMENCING RESIDENCE.

The Matriculation Fee, payable to the University either through the College or at the time of presentation to the Vice-Chancellor, is (except for Bible-Clerks) £2 10s.

The payments to Colleges and Halls consist, or may consist, for they are not universally charged, of—

- (1) An Admission-fee, which does not usually exceed £5.
- (2) Caution-money, which is returned in full when the name is removed from the books, and often in part when the B.A. or M.A. degree is taken. It is not required in some cases from Scholars, and in some Colleges and Halls Commoners are allowed the alternative of paying the fixed charges in advance and their College bills weekly. Where it is required the amount is in most cases less than the sum owing to the College for Battels at the end of each Term.

(3) To the foregoing must be added, in the case of those who obtain rooms in College, the purchase of furniture at a valuation: this payment is now usually optional, as an Undergraduate can at most Colleges apply for rooms in which the furniture belongs to the College, and is let by it, the tenant being charged with the interest on the outlay, and the depreciation caused by wear and tear.

(4) Residents in the College must provide a small supply of linen, china, plate, &c., but at some Colleges many of the articles which formerly had to be purchased are now included in 'Furniture.'

#### PAYMENTS DURING RESIDENCE.

##### (1) *University Fees* :—

The University Fees for Examinations (about £6 in all during residence) and for Degrees will be found in Chaps. VII-X and XII.

University Dues are paid through the Colleges, and mentioned below, p. 67.

##### (2) *College Expenses* :—

It is usually said in such estimates of University expenses as have been published that College charges form a small item in the total expenditure. Whatever it may have been once, the statement is now far from being universally true. At the present time a poor man's expenditure is, at least in most Colleges, represented, to a largely preponderating extent, by the Battels or weekly and terminal bills which are sent in to him by his College. The totals of Battels have been constantly increased during the last few years by the facilities now afforded to Undergraduates for obtaining through the College necessities formerly supplied by tradesmen. Battels now often include a bill from the Common Room Store for the supply of groceries and wine, a laundress' bill, charges for the hire and depreciation of furniture, the provision of crockery and other articles in rooms, as well as a reduced composition for many small payments and gratuities which in former times were optional in the sense that they might be increased by liberality though they never could be diminished by economy. Even subscriptions to College Clubs or charities, though not charged by the College, are now often paid through Battels, and (except expenditure for books, clothes, travelling, and such amusements as are not provided by the College Clubs) the only absolutely necessary expenses of the economical man

outside his Battels would seem to be his fees for Examination and Degrees and the terminal payment to his servant, which, with a view to the greater efficiency of the service, is generally left to be made by individual members of the College.

Below will be found (1) a fairly complete list of the heads under which charges are usually made; (2) the sums charged under some of the heads by the several Colleges and Halls. In the latter list the details are not complete, and in examining the items which are given, it is important to observe that the same charges are not made uniformly under the same head. In some Colleges the contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of the Establishment is charged as a separate item, and provisions are supplied as nearly as possible at cost price; while in others the same expenses, or part of them, are covered by charging a percentage either upon all articles supplied or upon the amount of kitchen or buttry bills.

#### CUSTOMARY (ANNUAL) CHARGES IN BATTELS.

##### (1) *Heads of Charges* :—

1. *Tuition*. The fee ranges as a rule between £20 and £27; it is payable in some Colleges for three years only, but more usually is charged so long as tuition is given.

##### II. *Other College Charges*.

1. *Room-rent*. This varies according to the advantages or defects of the rooms occupied, but nearly all College rooms, furnished or unfurnished, are let at a price which is less than that at which lodgings of at all equal desirability can be obtained. When furniture is hired an additional charge is made for its use, and this charge sometimes covers payment for depreciation by wear and tear; when it does not, depreciation is paid for at the end of the tenancy.

2. *Rates and Taxes* on the rooms occupied: these are sometimes included in room-rent or under other heads.

3. *College Dues, Establishment, and Servants*. In some Colleges charges are made under only one or two of these heads: in some, part of the cost is covered by the prices set on provisions, or by a percentage on the amount of kitchen and buttry bills.

4. *Kitchen, Buttry, and (often) Common Room Store bills*. These vary according to orders given: usually some check is kept on expenditure under these heads.

5. Coals and faggots: the charge varies according to the amount consumed.

6. Washing.

7. Miscellaneous charges of trifling amount (sometimes included under more general heads)—of Breakages (Carpenter and Glazier), Chimney-sweeping, Shoe-cleaning, Beating Carpets, Letter-carrier and Messenger (usually paid by the message).

8. Electric light supplied to rooms.

9. Gate-bill and Fines.

To these must be added—

III. *Charges paid in Battels, though not made by the College.*

1. University Dues. These are, for Undergraduates who have not either exceeded four years from matriculation or taken the B.A. Degree, 10s. quarterly or £3 annually.

2. Subscriptions to College Clubs. In all Colleges the clubs have been consolidated, a permanent treasurer appointed, and a common fund established, subscription to which carries membership of all the existing clubs. The subscription is less—often greatly less—than the sums formerly payable, and is in many cases paid through Battels, or at the same time as Battels, by those who are willing to subscribe. It is of course perfectly optional.

(2) *Charges by the several Colleges and Halls :—*

**Balliol College.**

The fees to be paid on coming into residence are :—

(1) Admission-fee for Scholars, £3; for Commoners, £5. (2) Caution-money to the College (returned when the name is taken off the College books), £21. Residents out of College pay only £5 as Caution-money.

The furniture of rooms belongs to the College.

The annual charges are :—

*Tuition.*—£25 annually, which continues to be paid during each Term of residence up to and including that in which the last Examination in any School is passed.

*Room-rent.*—The average room-rent is about £15 annually, and ranges from £8 upwards. A charge of 5 per cent. per annum is made for the use of furniture. Every outgoing tenant pays for depreciation, and is paid for his additions as ascertained by valua-

tion at the end of his term of occupancy. The total average cost of furnished rooms, including interest and depreciation, is about £20 annually, or about 15s. 6d. a week for the twenty-seven weeks of residence.

*Rates, Taxes, Glazier, &c.*—The average is £4 10s. *Establishment* (Library, Chapel, Bedmakers, Porters, and other service, gas, water), £18 15s. *Building Fund*, £1 10s. These charges are all annual.

An out-college resident pays a share (about 14s. annually) of the rates and taxes on the 'parts Common' of the College, and a part of the charge for establishment (£4 10s. per annum for Library, service, College dues, &c.).

The weekly Battels include all expenses in the Buttery, Kitchen, and Store [groceries and wine], charges for coals, messenger, gate-bill, milk, fines, laundress, &c.

The total cost of living in College, including all the above-named expenses, may be placed at £35-45 per Term.

Accounts are paid three times a year. The Battels are sent in to Undergraduates every week, and are submitted to the Master.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £6 6s.

### Brasenose College.

The payments on coming into residence are:—Admission-fee, £4 4s.; Caution-money, £25 for Commoners, £20 for Scholars. A portion of the Caution-money is returned on taking the M.A. degree, Scholars receiving £10 and Commoners £15. The whole is repayable on removal of name from the College books.

Furniture is purchased at a valuation. In twenty-four sets the College will, if desired, advance the purchase money, charging 5 per cent. interest per annum, the tenant paying also for depreciation.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£22 2s. annually for three years, and £7 7s. for every subsequent term during which tuition is given.

*Room-rent* varies from £9 to £23 a year.

*University and College dues, Servants, and Establishment charges.*—

(1) Residents in College pay an annual sum amounting to about £20. The only payment to servants recognized by the College is a terminal gratuity of £1 10s. from each Undergraduate to the servant in charge. This payment covers the services of any assistants.

(2) Residents out of College, whether before or after the completion of twelve Terms' residence, pay about £5 10s. less.

Every Bachelor and Undergraduate in residence pays 5s. 6d. per Term to the Junior Common Room and £1 11s. 6d. to the Athletic Fund.

£40 a Term, £120 a year, may be regarded as a reasonable amount to allow for the College bills of Undergraduates living in College who are careful in their expenditure.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £4 15s. 6d.; M.A., £8 os. 6d.

### Christ Church.

The payments on commencing residence are:—(1) Entrance-fee for both Commoners and Scholars, £5; College Exhibitioners pay no Entrance-fee. (2) Caution-money for Scholars and Exhibitioners, £12 10s., which may be claimed on removing the name from the books. Caution-money for Commoners, £25, of which £12 10s. is returned on taking the B.A. degree, and the rest may be claimed when the name is taken off the books. Caution-money is available for composition for dues after taking the M.A. degree.

Furniture cannot be hired from the House.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£24 annually, to be paid by every resident member of the House reading for a University Examination until the completion of the sixteenth Term of residence.

*Room-rent* varies from £8 to £28 annually.

*Rates*—according to rent.

*Establishment.*—£15 annually for residents in College; £6 15s. for residents out of College. In addition, a percentage, at present 4d. in the £, is charged on the whole amount of the terminal bill after deducting payment for tuition and some minor charges.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £3 3s.; M.A., £3 3s.

### Corpus Christi College.

The payments on coming into residence are—for Commoners or Exhibitioners, Caution-money, £30; of this £20 is returned when the B.A. degree is taken, and the whole when the name is removed

from the College books. Scholars pay no Caution-money. There is no Entrance-fee.

Furniture is usually taken at a valuation from the out-going occupant, but in a small number of rooms it can be rented.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£27 annually for three years. During the fourth year, no charge is made for tuition, providing the payment has already been made for three years.

*Room-rent* varies from £10 to £16 annually.

*Establishment.*—(1) for residents in College, £13 10s. per annum; (2) for residents out of College, who battel either wholly or partially in College, £7 10s. per annum.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £2 10s.; M.A., £5: paid for presentation.

### Exeter College.

The payments on coming into residence are:—Admission-fee, £5; Caution-money, £25: the latter sum is returned when the name is removed from the College books.

The furniture of all the rooms belongs to the College, and is hired by the tenant.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£7 7s. terminally paid by every resident Undergraduate reading for any School until twelve payments have been made; certain remissions are made in the case of those who are reading for Honours in Natural Science.

*Room-rent* varies from £10 10s. to £16 16s. annually. A small charge is made in addition for hire and repairs of furniture.

*College dues.*—(1) until the Term, inclusive, of taking the degree of B.A., £9 9s.; (2) from that time until the twenty-seventh Term, £5 5s.; (3) after taking the degree of M.A., 12s.

*Establishment charges* (i.e. College servants, except those in the kitchen and buttery, delivery of coals and letters, shoe-cleaning, chimney-sweeping, warming and lighting the chapel, hall, and staircase, choir-fund, &c.)—(a) for residents in College, £13 10s.; (b) for residents out of College, £7 10s.

In addition to the above, a percentage is charged upon all articles

supplied out of the kitchen and buttery, which is intended to cover the necessary working expenses of those departments.

A payment to the bedmaker of £1 for Hilary Term, £1 for Easter Term, and £1 10s. for Michaelmas Term, is recognized.

Accounts are paid three times a year. Any member of the College who resides in Oxford for seven or more nights in any Term will be liable to *half* the charges of that Term, and any member who resides for twenty-one nights will be liable to the whole. Groceries and dessert may be obtained in College from the Common-room Stores.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £4 13s. 6d.; M.A., £4 5s.

The College bills are intended to cover the whole expenses of living, except personal expenses, so that an Undergraduate need have no bills in the town for any articles of food. The weekly bills are not allowed to exceed a certain amount without special leave. Full particulars can be obtained from the Rector.

### **Hertford College.**

The payments on commencing residence are:—

Admission-fee, £5 5s.; Caution-money, £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the degree of M.A., the remainder on removing the name from the books.

Furniture is usually purchased at a valuation, but a few rooms are let furnished.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£22 10s. per annum during residence until all the Examinations necessary for the B.A. degree have been passed. In the case of those candidates for Honours who offer special subjects in which there are no lectures in College, arrangements are made on the recommendation of the Educational Committee of the College to procure such assistance as may in their opinion be necessary.

*Room-rent* varies from £12 to £18 per annum.

*Establishment, &c.*—The total of other fixed charges is £21 3s. per annum for Undergraduates resident in College, and £14 3s. per annum for those in lodgings. A gratuity of £1 per Term of residence is given by each Undergraduate to the servant who waits upon him, and 5s. per Term to the bedmaker.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

*Degree Fees.*—£5 5s. for each degree, except that of Doctor in any Faculty, for which the fee is £10 10s.



**Jesus College.**

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee, £2; Caution-money, £20.

All rooms are rented furnished.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£7 terminally; paid only by those who are actually under instruction. The fees for Students who pay tuition fees and are reading for the Schools at the University Laboratories are paid by the College.

*Room-rent* varies from £8 8s. to £15 annually.

*Establishment charges.*—£13 10s. a year.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £3 1s.; M.A., £3 1s.

**Keble College.**

The payments on commencing residence are one-third of the fixed annual charge of £82 (see below) and an Entrance-fee of £5. No payment is required for Caution-money.

The rent of furnished rooms is included in the gross annual charge, but undue dilapidations are paid for by the tenant.

There is a fixed annual charge of £82, which is payable in advance in three equal instalments, one at the beginning of every Term, and which includes all ordinary battels, i.e. the rent of furnished rooms, board, University and College dues, servants, and tuition, but not washing, lights, or beer at luncheon and dinner. Extras are provided from the College Stores at a fixed tariff, and permission is given within certain limits to incur additional expenditure.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., 10s.; M.A., 10s.

**Lincoln College.**

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee, £3 3s.; Caution-money, £30, of which £10 is returned on taking the B.A. and M.A. degrees respectively, and any balance in case of death or removal of the name from the College books. Furniture is taken at a valuation from the outgoing occupant, and disposed of to the next tenant at a fresh valuation. The College does not sanction extravagant valuations. The average amount is about £20.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£21 annually until taking the B.A. degree.

*Room-rent* varies from £10 10s. to £15 a year.

Groceries, &c., may be obtained in College from the Common-room, at a fixed tariff, and are in that case charged in the weekly bills, which are sent in to all resident Undergraduates.

Accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit of expenditure; and for everything beyond this limit special leave is required.

*Degree Fees.*—£4 4s. for every degree.

### **Magdalen College.**

There is no Admission-fee. As Caution-money Commoners pay £40, which is returned when they either take the degree of B.A. or remove their names from the College books. Persons who keep their names on the books after taking the degree of B.A. pay a fresh caution of £5, which is accounted for to them on the removal of their name. Demies pay no Caution-money; Exhibitioners, if their Exhibition is £40 per annum or upward, also pay none. If it be less they pay a sum equal to the difference between the annual value of their Exhibition and £40.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£24 annually until the last Examination has been passed.

*Room-rent* varies from £10 to £20 per annum. Furniture cannot be hired from the College.

The annual charges for Establishment, Servants (including all payments which are recognized by the College, except those to the messenger, who is paid by the message), College dues, and Rates, are £19 16s. for residents in College, and £9 16s. for residents out of College.

Groceries, wines, &c., can be obtained from the Junior Common-room.

Accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit for breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners. For everything beyond this limit special leave has to be obtained.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., 17s. 6d.; M.A., £1 5s.

### **Merton College.**

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee, £1 for a Postmaster or Exhibitioner, £1 10s. for a Commoner, paid to the College Library; Caution-money, £10 for a Postmaster or

Exhibitioner, £30 for a Commoner. No Caution-money is required from those who pay the fixed charges in advance and their battel-bills weekly. Furniture in all rooms belongs to the College, and a rent is charged for the use of it.

The charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£7 7s. per Term during residence until the degree of B.A. is taken, and by B.A.'s requiring tuition.

*Room-rent* varies from £7 to £18 18s. annually. *Furniture-rent* is from £1 10s. annually and upwards in proportion to the value of the furniture.

*Rates and Taxes* are from £1 10s. to £3 16s. annually.

*Establishment charges* (College Dues, Servants, Decrements, &c.):—

(1) Residents in College pay an annual sum of £15 15s., besides which a payment of £1 per Term to the upper servant of their rooms and 10s. to the under servant is recognized.

(2) Residents in lodgings are charged terminally £3 10s.

Groceries may be obtained in College.

Accounts are paid three times a year. There is a fixed limit of expenditure (2s. per diem for dinner, exclusive of the buttery charge for bread, cheese, and beer; £6 per Term for everything which is supplied from the kitchen, exclusive of dinners).

*Degree Fees.*—£1 is paid to the Dean, £1 to the Library, on taking any degree.

### **New College.**

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee, £5. £10 Caution-money is required from Commoners who pay the Tuition-fee in advance terminally and their College bills weekly; for other Commoners the Caution-money is £30, of which £20 is returned to those who have taken the degree of B.A. and have ceased to reside, and the whole when the name is removed from the College books. Research Students, if they do not wish to have the right of batteling in College, are only required to pay £5 Caution-money.

In a large proportion of the rooms furniture can be hired from the College.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£2 1 until the last Examination has been passed.

*Room-rent.*—The average is under £15.

*Establishment charges, &c.*—(1) Residents in College pay £3 3s. for College dues and 3s. 4d. in the £ on their kitchen and buttery accounts and room-rents, for establishment charges, £7 10s. for bedmaker, and about £2 15s. for rates and taxes. (2) Residents out of College pay a charge of £2 5s. for College dues, and also 3s. 4d. in the £ on their kitchen and buttery accounts, if they battel in College.

Groceries, wines, &c., can be obtained from the College Store-room or the Junior Common-room.

*Degree Fees.*—£2 2s. for each degree.

### Oriel College.

The payments on commencing residence are—Admission-fee, £5, except for Clerks, for whom it is 2s. 6d.; Caution-money for Scholars, Adam de Brome's Exhibitioners, and Clerks, £10; for Commoners, £30.

Furniture must be taken at a valuation, but the amount of the valuation may, at the option of the tenant, be borrowed from the College at a charge of five per cent. per annum.

The annual charges are :—

*Tuition.*—£22 10s. annually for three years and during residence subsequently until the last Examination is passed.

*Room-rent.*—The average is £11 annually.

The furniture charge is given above.

*Establishment.*—Undergraduates resident in College pay annually £15 15s. for Establishment Charges and £7 for bedmaking.

Residents in lodgings pay £7 17s. 6d.

Accounts are paid four times a year; but the account for the Michaelmas quarter, which covers the Long Vacation, is of trifling amount.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £4 10s.; M.A., £5 10s.

### Pembroke College.

The payments on commencing residence are—(1) Admission-fee, £5; (2) Caution-money, a deposit, which is returned on taking the M.A. degree, or on removing the name from the College books, £30.

The furniture of the rooms is taken at a valuation from the outgoing occupant. In certain exceptional cases, furniture can be rented.

The annual charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£23 annually for three years and subsequently during residence until the last Examination for the degree of B.A. has been passed. Provision is made by the College to enable Undergraduates to attend lectures and obtain tuition in any recognized branches of University study in which it may not itself supply instruction.

*Room-rent* from £9 to £15 15s. annually.

*Establishment, &c.*—(1) Residents in College pay annually £8 7s. for College dues, £8 for College expenses and Establishment charges, and £4 12s. for bedmakers: in addition to which a terminal payment to the bedmaker is recognized by the College; (2) Commoners resident out of College, after twelve Terms, pay annually 16s. for College dues, and 1s. per day for College expenses for every day upon which they batel in College.

Undergraduate members of the College can keep their whole College expenses under £100 a year.

Accounts are paid three times a year.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £7; M.A., £5.

### Queen's College.

The payments on commencing residence are:—Admission-fee, £5; Caution-money for Scholars, Clerks, and Exhibitioners, the value of whose Exhibition exceeds £60 per annum, £15; for others £30, of which £10 is returned at the B.A. degree, £10 at M.A., and the remainder when the name is removed from the College books. The Caution-money for members who have compounded for their University and College dues is £5. For Students of Music the Admission-fee is £1 10s.

Furniture can be taken at a valuation, or hired from the College.

The terminal charges (there being three Terms a year) are:—

*Tuition.*—£7 10s. terminally for three years or as long as a member is attending College lectures.

*Rent* of unfurnished rooms varies from £3 to £8 terminally. The rent of furnished rooms varies from £3 10s. to £7 terminally.

*Establishment, &c.*—(1) Residents in College pay the following terminal charges:—establishment (including salaries of cooks, hall waiters, porters, shoe and knife cleaning, delivery of letters, hall fire, gas, &c.), £4; servants, including all payments sanctioned by the College (except those to the messenger, who is paid by the message), £2 3s. 6d. (College dues payable quarterly: for all members of the College below the degree of Master of Arts, 5s.; for Masters of Arts, 3s. 6d.) (2) Residents out of College compound for all University and College charges by payment in advance of £10 18s. 6d. terminally, and of 15s. for the Long Vacation.

Undergraduates who prefer to live in College on a system of fixed charges deposit £10 Caution-money, and make a prepayment of £30 per Term. This payment covers furnished rooms, University Dues, and all College expenses except laundress, groceries, and beer. Breakfast and lunch are taken in rooms, dinner in Hall.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £5 5s.; B.Mus., £2; D.Mus., £3; M.A. or any other degree, £3 6s.

### St. John's College.

The payments on commencing residence are—Admission-fee, £6 3s.; Caution-money, £30, of which £20 is returned on taking the degree of B.A.; the remainder on removal of the name from the College books. Scholars and Exhibitioners pay an Admission-fee of 17s., and are not required to pay Caution-money.

In all the smaller rooms and in some others furniture is provided by the College, for which a percentage is charged; in the remainder the valuation amounts on an average to about £30.

The other charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£21 annually for three years; and £3 per Term afterwards during residence, as long as tuition is given.

*Room-rent* from £8 8s. to £16 16s.

*Establishment, &c.* (1) Residents in College pay annually a sum of about £7 for College dues and miscellaneous charges; a percentage is charged upon all articles which are supplied from the kitchen or buttery, to cover the wear and tear of plate, &c.; a terminal payment of £1 to the bedmaker, and 10s. to the under-servant, is recognized by the College, provided that the attendance and conduct

of the servants have been satisfactory; washing is covered (with the exception of certain extras) by a terminal charge of £2. (2) For residents out of College the College dues and miscellaneous charges are about one-fourth of the sum mentioned above.

Accounts are paid three times a year. There is no fixed limit to expenditure, but a check is imposed as far as possible upon extravagance: battels above a certain amount are brought under the notice of the President weekly: the battels of an economical man may be kept under £30 a Term.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £6 7s.; M.A., £6 15s.

### Trinity College.

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee, £5; Caution-money for Scholars, £15; Caution-money for others, £30, of which £11 6s. is returned on taking the B.A.; the balance of the Caution-money is accounted for on taking the M.A. Degree, compounding for dues, or removing the name at any time.

The furniture in rooms is hired from the College.

The charges are :—

*Tuition.*—£24 annually during residence. In some cases, where more than this is paid out in special fees, e.g. for medical lectures, an extra charge is made.

*Room-rent* (including taxes and rates, except poor-rate), from £12 to £16 annually. For the use of furniture a charge is made which covers interest and depreciation. Electric light is charged separately.

*College dues.*—£5 8s. annually.

*Establishment and Servants.*—£7 10s. annually; those who do not reside in College pay about £3. An additional charge for the general maintenance of the establishment, &c., is made by way of percentage on the amount of buttery and kitchen accounts, and a payment of £1 10s. terminally to the bedmaker is recognized by the College.

The weekly battels include all expenses in the buttery, kitchen, and Common-room stores (groceries and wine), and charges incurred for coal, messenger, and gate-bill. The terminal battels include in addition the usual optional subscriptions to College clubs, washing-

bills, and similar accounts, sums which for convenience are paid through the College but not charged directly by it.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £3 16s.; M.A., £6 1s.

### University College.

The payments on coming into residence are—Admission-fee (for use of College Library, &c.), £5; Caution-money (a portion returned on taking B.A. Degree, and the balance when the name is removed from the College books), £30.

The furniture of the rooms is usually taken by the incoming Undergraduate at a valuation. The furniture of a few low-rented rooms belongs to the College, and (instead of a valuation) a moderate furniture-rent, about £4 a year, is paid with the room-rent.

The charges are :—

*Tuition.*—£25 4s. annually, which continues to be paid during each Term of residence up to that of passing the last Examination.

*Room-rent.*—From £6 6s. to £18 18s. a year. When furniture is hired, an additional charge is made for its use.

*Fixed payments to Servants.*—£1 10s. terminally.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £5; M.A., £6.

### Wadham College.

Payments to be made on admission are—(1) Entrance-fee, £5; (2) Caution-money, returned when the name is removed from the College books, £30.

The furniture of the rooms is rented from the College.

The charges are :—

*Tuition.*—£22 10s. annually till the degree of B.A. is taken, or as long as tuition is given.

*Room-rent.*—From £9 to £18 a year. For the use of furniture a charge is made at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on its value, and of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to cover the ordinary wear and tear of the furniture. Any special damage is charged besides.

*Establishment, &c.*—Residents in College pay annually £13 10s. and £1 10s. a Term for bedmakers; residents out of College, £9. A sum of about 15s. each Term is charged under the head of Rates and Taxes. These payments cover all charges for servants and



establishment expenses, except a customary gratuity of £1 at the end of each Term to the bedmaker, provided his attendance and conduct have been satisfactory.

Accounts are paid three times a year. The expenses in the buttery and kitchen ought not to exceed £1 5s. a week, and it is quite possible for an Undergraduate to live comfortably for less. Expenditure much exceeding this sum is not permitted.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £4 4s.; M.A., £8 4s.

### **Worcester College.**

The payments on coming into residence are—(1) for Commoners, Admission-fee, £8 5s.; Caution-money, £20, of which £10 is returned on taking the M.A. degree, the remainder when the name is removed from the College books; (2) for Fellow-Commoners, Admission-fee, £8; Caution-money, £20, of which £10 is returned on taking the M.A. degree; Common-room Entrance-fee, £4 4s.; (3) for Scholars, Caution-money, £10; Admission-fee, £8 5s.

Furniture is hired from the College.

The charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£21 annually. The fees for instruction in Natural Science are paid by the Tutors up to the amount of this tuition-fee.

*Room-rent* varies from £9 9s. to £15 annually.

*College dues.*—About £13 for Undergraduates residing in College; £10 for those residing out of College. Rates, taxes, and lighting at present amount to about £7 annually. These dues do not include the charge for bedmakers, but they include all other Establishment charges, as well as those for the maintenance of the Chapel services and Library.

Accounts are paid three times a year. Kitchen charges are regulated by a printed tariff, and there is a limit of expenditure as to such charges which cannot be exceeded without special leave.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £3 1s.; M.A., £6 3s. (inclusive of Common-room entrance-fee, £2 2s.).

### **St. Edmund Hall.**

Students may enter *either* on the Prepayment System, *or* on the ordinary system of Caution-Deposits and payments at the end of each Term (three times a year).

The payments on beginning residence for those who enter upon the Caution Deposit System are—Admission-fee, £5; Caution-money, £14, or if furniture be hired from the Hall, £21. The Caution-money is returned in full whenever the name is removed from the books, and some portions of it upon taking the degrees of B.A. and M.A. For those who enter upon the Prepayment System, there is no Admission-fee or Caution-money.

Furniture can either be hired from the Hall or purchased by those who enter on the Caution-Deposit System. On the Prepayment System the rent of furnished rooms is included in the sum paid terminally, and there is no charge for furniture except in the case of undue damage, which is estimated by a professional valuer.

(1) On the Prepayment System, an annual sum of £72 (which includes the University dues), paid in three equal instalments at the beginning of each Term of residence, comprises board, the rent of furnished rooms, tuition (including the lectures given to members of Queen's College as well as those in the Hall), all payments to servants, and all charges to the Hall, except fees on taking a degree. Laundress and fire and lights (so far as required in private rooms) are the only necessary extras; these charges are regulated by a printed tariff, and paid for at the beginning of the subsequent Term.

Thus the total expenses of a University course may be approximately calculated as follows:—

Prepayments made terminally for twelve Terms or three years, £216; Laundress (say), £12; Fire and Light (say), £15; University Matriculation Fee, £2 10s., and B.A. Fee, £7 10s.; B.A. Degree Fee to the Hall, £4 9s. Total, £257 9s.

(2) On the Caution-Deposit System the charges are:—

*Tuition.*—£5 5s. per Term for three years; £2 2s. per Term afterwards, if full tuition is required; or £1 1s. per Term in case only one lecture is required.

*Room-rent.*—From £8 to £12 annually.

*Establishment, &c.*—(1) For Undergraduates residing in Hall, (a) for the first twelve Terms—establishment, £6 6s.; servants' fund (exclusive of a terminal gratuity of £1 to the bedmaker), £4 10s.; (b) after twelve Terms' residence (supposing rooms to be retained in the Hall)—establishment, £3 3s.; servants, £4 10s. (2) For Undergraduates residing out of Hall, for the first twelve Terms—

establishment, £3 3s.; servants, £1 16s. All the charges here named are *annual*; one-third will represent the terminal payment.

On the Caution-Deposit System, accounts are paid three times a year, at the beginning of Michaelmas, Hilary, and Easter Terms. The battels pass through the Principal's hands weekly, and any case of apparently excessive expenditure is at once inquired into. The dinner-charge is 1s. 10d. All extras are regulated by a printed tariff.

*Degree Fees.*—B.A., £4 9s.; M.A., £4 9s.

*Musical Students* (not intending to reside) are received on the following terms:—Hall Entrance Fee, £1 1s.; Hall Degree Fees, Mus. Bac., £1 11s. 6d.; Mus. Doc., £2 2s.

Application should be made to the Principal. Such applications should be sent, if possible, not less than twenty-one days before the date of the examination. With the application there should be sent:—(1) The Candidate's name in full. (2) Testimonials of character. (3) A list of the subjects offered. (4) The University fee for the examination, £1. (5) The Hall Entrance fee, £1 1s.

### Non-Collegiate Students.

The payments on admission are £9 1s., viz.:—(1) Matriculation fee to the University, £2 10s.; (2) Entrance fee to the Delegacy, £2 10s.; (3) Caution-money (returned on removal of name), £2; (4) Entrance fee to Library, 10s.; (5) Dues for the first Quarter, £1 7s. 6d.; (6) Lodging House Delegacy Fee, 3s. 6d.

The charges are:—

*Tuition.*—Each student is required to pay a fee of £2 2s. per Term to the Delegacy for tuition so long as he is in residence and reading for any Examination. This covers all necessary payments both for individual direction and for Lectures (Honour and Pass), except in the case of Natural Science students. The Tuition Fee is remitted only to special students and students who are excused by the Delegacy from attending Lectures or receiving instruction from any Tutor on the ground of engagement in school work or other business. Students in special subjects, who are not reading for a degree, and who do not avail themselves of tuition, pay £1 1s. terminally for attendance at lectures.

*Dues* (Delegacy and University), £6 6s. 6d. annually.

No other sums, except University Examination and Degree Fees, are payable to the University or the Delegacy. The cost of lodgings need not exceed from 10s. to 12s., and board and lodging may be obtained from £1 5s. weekly. At £1 10s. this will be, for twenty-four weeks of residence, £36; making with Dues, Examination Fees (on the average £2 2s. a year), and Tuition a total of £50 8s. 6d. as the whole yearly expenses of residence. There are no Degree Fees.

## CHAPTER IV.

### RESIDENCE AND DISCIPLINE.

#### 1. Terms, Standing, and Residence.

##### UNIVERSITY TERMS.

THERE are four Terms in the year, and though two of these, Easter and Trinity Terms, are continuous, they are never, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, reckoned as one Term in any of the Statutes or Regulations of the University.

*Michaelmas Term*, the first of the academical year, begins on the 10th of October and ends on the 17th of December.

*Hilary or Lent Term* begins on the 14th of January and ends on the day before Palm Sunday.

*Easter Term* begins on the Wednesday after Easter Day and ends on the Friday before Whit Sunday.

*Trinity (or Act) Term* begins on the Saturday before Whit Sunday and ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July, but is now usually continued by decree of the Ancient House of Congregation until a day near the beginning of August.

If the day fixed for the beginning or end of any Term happen to be a festival, the beginning or end of such Term is deferred till the day after, except only that Easter Term in such case ends the day before.

##### TERMS OF STANDING AND RESIDENCE.

*Terms of Standing* are those during which a member of the University, whether resident or not, has kept his name on the books of a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, and has paid the quarterly fees due to the University.

*Terms of Residence* are those which a member of the University has kept by residence as defined below: the several Terms may be kept and counted towards the attainment of a degree by a residence *victum sumendo et pernoctando*—

In Michaelmas Term of forty-two days.

In Hilary Term of forty-two days.

In Easter and Trinity Terms either of twenty-one days in each or of forty-eight days in the two Terms conjointly.

Residence for twelve Terms is, except for Affiliated Students and members of certain Universities (Chap. XV), the indispensable condition of the attainment of the B.A. degree; for the higher degrees the qualification of the candidate is determined by his Terms of standing, and these accumulate whether he resides or not, so long as his name is on the books and his fees are paid. But for all University Examinations, as well as for the competitions for Scholarships and Prizes, the qualification is determined simply by the number of Terms which have elapsed since the candidate's matriculation, whether his name has or has not been kept on the books in the interval.

Terms of residence need not be consecutive; they may, as far as the University is concerned, be distributed over any number of years. Sometimes a break in the regular sequence of Terms of residence is caused by illness; and sometimes also students of limited means can afford to reside for one or two Terms only in the course of a year. As the same total number of Terms of residence is required from all alike, this latter course postpones the obtaining of a degree: but it may be borne in mind as a possible alternative by those who find continuous residence impossible.

#### FULL TERM.

The effect of the Statutes of the University given above is much modified by custom, and by the regulations of the different Societies within the University. It is now the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to fix the days for beginning Full Term, and all Colleges and Halls as well as the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students require Undergraduates who have not previously obtained leave of absence to commence residence on a particular day, and to reside continuously for a period of from eight to nine weeks in each Term, Easter and Trinity

Terms being treated as one Term. Practically, therefore, the academical year consists of three Terms or periods of residence: the days for beginning Full Term are usually fixed as follows:—

In Michaelmas Term—the first Monday after October 10.

In Hilary Term—the first Monday after January 14.

In Easter and Trinity Terms—the second or third Monday after Easter Sunday, according as Easter falls late or early.

Undergraduates commence residence two or three days earlier, as may be determined by the Societies of which they are members; those who are reading for Honours can often obtain leave to begin residence sooner or continue it later than usual. All Colleges are required by the Statutes made by the University Commissioners of 1877 to provide courses of instruction for their Undergraduate members during at least twenty-four weeks in the academical year, exclusive of the time devoted to any College Examinations.

#### RESIDENCE.

Residence, or as it is defined by the University Statutes, pernottation, must be either (1) within the walls of a College or Hall; or (2) in lodgings which have been licensed by, and are as to sanitary and other arrangements under the supervision of the Delegates of Lodging Houses; or (3) under special circumstances, and with leave of the Delegates, in a house not licensed as a lodging-house.

In any case, the place of residence must be 'within the University,' that is, within a mile and a-half of Carfax.

A list of licensed lodgings, with the prices of the several sets of rooms annexed, is published from time to time, and may be seen at the office of the Delegates of Lodging Houses (Clarendon Building, Broad Street), and at the Porters' Lodges of the Colleges, or at the office of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students (the New Schools).

The requirements of the several Colleges and Halls are in some cases stated in Chap. I. Most Colleges and Halls prefer that their Undergraduates should reside during their first twelve Terms within their walls, but rooms cannot always be provided for all applicants, and in most cases leave to reside in lodgings can easily be obtained. After three years, or sometimes two years of residence,

Commoners are usually required to move into lodgings; Scholars are sometimes allowed to keep their rooms for a fourth year.

## 2. Discipline.

### § 1. THE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

By virtue of an ancient privilege, the existence of which has been repeatedly acknowledged by the highest Courts of Law<sup>1</sup>, the University can claim exclusive jurisdiction in all matters, whether civil or criminal, to which its resident members are parties.

Offences of the gravest class fall under the cognisance of the High Steward or his deputy, but in practice the privilege of the High Steward has been seldom claimed, and all criminal charges, in which a resident member of the University is concerned, are in the first instance brought before the Vice-Chancellor, who is by Royal Charter a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Oxford and Berks, and are either dealt with summarily or remitted by him to the ordinary Courts of Law for trial, as circumstances may require. All cases of debt and other civil actions fall under the cognisance of the Chancellor's Court, which is held in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House every Friday during Term, and in which the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, is usually represented by a legal assessor, who must be a Bachelor or Doctor of Civil Law. The procedure of this Court is assimilated to that of the County Courts, and the parties to a suit are usually represented by their 'Proctors,' that is, by certain Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Civil Law or Attorneys or Barristers-at-law, who have been admitted to practise in the Court. The Court has the power not only of imposing academical penalties, such as rustication and expulsion, but also of distraint and imprisonment.

### § 2. UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINE.

The nature of the discipline which is exercised by the University over its junior members has varied with the changes both in the average age of graduation and in the general habits of society. When the University took the place which is filled at present by the Public Schools, the Statute-book contained an elaborate series of

<sup>1</sup> e. g. *Ginnett v. Whittingham*, July 5, 1885.



minute prohibitory enactments, which had become practically obsolete long before they were formally repealed, and of which but few traces now remain. The chief rules which are in force are:—

1. Junior members of the University are required to abstain from frequenting hotels or taverns, except for reasons to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor or Proctors.

2. They are not allowed to keep a horse or to drive a vehicle of any kind except with the consent both of their College or Hall, and of the Proctors; nor to smoke in the streets; nor to engage in any games of chance; nor to take part in, or subscribe money for, horse-races or shooting-matches.

The punishments inflicted for breaches of these rules consist of (1) pecuniary fines; (2) rustication, i.e. banishment from the University for a definite period; (3) expulsion from the University.

### § 3. COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of a College or Hall is supplementary to that of the University. Every College and Hall has its own special code, and its own special mode of administering it; but there are certain general regulations which, with slight varieties of detail, are universal.

The Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students are empowered by Statute to 'exercise over the Students such discipline as is usually exercised over undergraduate members of Colleges or Halls by the Heads or Governing Bodies thereof.' Non-Collegiate Undergraduates are subject to rules similar to all the College rules given below except the second. They must also obtain the sanction of the Delegates before engaging lodgings.

(1) All Undergraduates are required to begin their residence in each Term on a certain day, to reside during the prescribed length of time (usually eight weeks), and not to leave Oxford either for the day or for the night without having obtained permission. Permission must be obtained for residence in vacation.

(2) Undergraduates are usually expected, but not compelled, to attend the chapel of their College or Hall; but in some Colleges presence at Roll-call is accepted as an alternative. At the Halls the rules as to attendance at chapels are prescribed by the *Statuta Aularia* of the University; they are to the effect that in every Hall prayers out of the Book of Common Prayer must be read every

day, and that all members of the Hall must attend. But in both Colleges and Halls those who are not members of the Church of England can obtain exemption.

(3) The gates of Colleges and Halls are usually closed at 9.10 P.M.: after that hour no one is allowed, without special permission, to leave his College or Hall, and a small fine is imposed upon those who come in. Lodging-house keepers are required to close their doors at 10 P.M., and to keep a list of all Undergraduate lodgers who go out or come into their houses after that hour. No Undergraduate is allowed to remain out of either College or lodgings after midnight without special permission; and any Undergraduate who without leave passes a night away from his College or his lodgings renders himself liable to a severe penalty.

(4) The University makes the passing of certain Examinations one of the conditions of the attainment of the B.A. degree; but it does not impose any limit of time within which these Examinations must be passed. But all Colleges, as well as the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, require their members to pass University Examinations within what may be in each case considered reasonable time, and some Colleges will not accept as a candidate for admission any one who does not intend to read for Honours.

#### § 4. ACADEMICAL DRESS.

Cap and gown must be worn by all Undergraduate members of the University (1) when calling officially upon a Tutor or other College or University officer, (2) in Chapel, in Hall, and at Lectures, as well as at University Sermons or other University assemblies. In addition, junior members of the University are required by the Statutes to wear cap and gown 'quoties in publicum prodeunt,' and though this rule has been narrowed in practice, an Undergraduate is liable to be fined by the Proctors if he is found without cap and gown in the Schools at any time, or in the streets either before 1 P.M. or after Hall dinner.

At University Examinations white ties and black coats as well as cap and gown must be worn by all candidates who are members of the University, and white ties and black coats by those candidates who have not been matriculated.

## CHAPTER V.

### INSTITUTIONS.

#### § 1. The Bodleian Library.

THE Bodleian Library consists partly of the original collection of the founder (Sir Thomas Bodley), partly of other collections since given to the University, partly of works received under the Copyright Acts, and partly of purchases and small donations. It contains at present about 600,000 bound volumes of printed works (over 1,000,000 separate title-pages), and about 30,000 bound volumes of manuscripts.

(1) The *Library proper*, which contains the greater part of the collection, is opened on week-days at 9 A.M. throughout the year—closing at 3 P.M. in January, 4 P.M. in February and March, 5 P.M. in April—July, 4 P.M. in August—October, 3 P.M. in November and December. It is entirely closed on Sundays, Jan. 1, Good Friday and Easter Eve, Ascension Day, Commemoration Day, Oct. 1–7, Nov. 8 (Nov. 7 when the 8th is a Sunday), and from Christmas Eve to the end of the year.

(2) The *Radcliffe building* (or ‘Camera’), which occupies the building originally erected for Dr. Radcliffe’s Library, is open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. on all days except Sundays, the four days next before Easter, the three days ending on the first Saturday in July, the three days ending on the last Saturday in September, and on Christmas Day and three adjoining week-days.

(3) The basements of the Sheldonian and Ashmolean buildings are also occupied by the Library, but are not open to readers.

In the Bodleian building are kept all MSS. and almost all books printed before 1851, with the sections of bibliography, Oriental philology, Bibles and liturgies, the fine and industrial arts, music, the English drama, maps, voyages and travels, topography and local antiquities, genealogy and heraldry, numismatics, and law. In the Radcliffe building is kept the printed literature of almost all other subjects from 1851. On its tables are the last received numbers

of many leading periodicals, both British and foreign; and a select library of about 10,000 vols., carefully chosen and continually kept up to date, is arranged in the reading-room. With certain exceptions, books contained in the Bodleian Library may be read in the Camera, if applied for: a student who begins his reading in the Library proper, but wishes to continue it at an hour when that building is closed, may, on giving notice, have such books transferred: and a student who wishes to continue from day to day his reading of particular books can reserve them by a written slip of paper.

Both the Library proper and the Radcliffe Camera are open to readers on the same conditions: that is to say,

(1) All Graduates of the University are admitted as of right on subscribing the undertaking required by statute.

(2) Undergraduates are admitted for purposes of serious study, if there be sufficient room, on presenting a recommendation from their Tutor. Printed forms of recommendation are supplied. Undergraduates are required to wear academical dress at all times of the year when they read in either building.

(3) Other persons are admitted for purposes of serious study, with the same reservation, on presenting a like recommendation from a Graduate of the University, or on other sufficient introduction.

(Strangers who wish not to use but merely to view the Library proper or the Radcliffe Camera are admitted, without introduction, on payment of 3*d.* to the janitor of the building to be viewed, or, if accompanied by a member of the University in his academical dress, without such payment. But, if a member of the University in academical dress conducts more than ten visitors, a fee of 1*d.* is charged in each building for each visitor above the number of ten, provided that the total amount is not to exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* for each fifty above that number.)

All readers in either building are required to consult the catalogue, and fill in a special printed slip for any book they wish to read. This requirement does not however extend to the books in open reference-cases.

No MS. can be copied and published without the leave of the Librarian or the Curators: and no volume may be removed from the reading-rooms.

The catalogues accessible to the student are as follows:—

### I. *Catalogues of Printed Books.*

The *Alphabetical Catalogue*, in which the full titles of every work of an author which the Library possesses are arranged in order under the author's name. A copy of this is kept in either reading-room.

The *Subject Catalogue* (in process of preparation), in which the same titles are being arranged under the several departments of knowledge to which they refer. Readers desiring to consult any section of it are required to fill in special printed slips, and to hand them in at the Library proper.

For some of the collections there are also special catalogues, copies of which are kept in either reading-room.

For the select library at the Radcliffe Camera, and for almost all the additions made from 1884, there also exist minutely classified hand-lists. And most of the important new accessions are entered on classified lists exhibited in either reading-room.

### II. *Catalogues of MSS.*

Of the new series of catalogues in quarto seventeen volumes or parts have already been published, copies of which, and of the older catalogues, are kept in either reading-room.

A summary catalogue of the MSS. not included in the above new series of catalogues is also in progress, and advanced sheets, together with an index, are kept for consultation in the Bodleian. Two volumes of this, comprising the eighteenth-century collections and those of the first half of the nineteenth, have been published, and are accessible in either reading-room.

The hand-lists and indexes of collections of MSS. not yet included in the printed catalogues may be consulted on application.

### ART COLLECTIONS.

The *Gallery* of the Bodleian contains a large collection of historical portraits of Chancellors, Benefactors, and others connected with the history of the University.

The collection of *Coins and Medals* contains over 60,000 pieces, and includes many rarities. A catalogue of the Mohammedan coins was published in 1888, and one of the Anglo-Saxon coins is in preparation.

The *Hope Collection* of engraved portraits is now arranged in one of the lower rooms of the Old Schools. It may be consulted for

historical or other purposes on every week-day from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and (except Saturdays) from 2 to 4 P.M., at which times the Keeper or his assistant is present.

## § 2. The Taylorian Institution.

The Taylorian Institution was established in 1847 for the promotion of the study of Modern European Languages. This object is effected by the following means:—

(1) *Instruction* is given to all members of the University who choose to avail themselves of it, in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages. A fee of £1 is charged for attendance on the first two courses of Lectures in each of these languages: the subsequent courses of Lectures in any language, after two fees have been paid to the Lecturer in that language, are free.

(2) *Lectures* on subjects connected with foreign literature are given from time to time. The University Reader in the Russian and other Slavonic languages, whose Readership is partly endowed from the funds of this Institution, gives, likewise, his courses of Instruction and Public Lectures in one of the Lecture-rooms.

(3) Two *Scholarships* and Certificates, with and without distinction, are annually awarded for proficiency in either of two of the languages taught in the Institution. (See p. 244.) The languages to be offered are in 1901 either German or Italian, in 1902 French or Spanish.

(4) A *Library* which contains a large collection of foreign literature is accessible to members of the University, and under certain restrictions to other persons.

### TAYLORIAN LIBRARY.

The Taylorian Library consists of a large Reading-room, a Reading and Writing-room for Masters of Arts, and a Reading and Writing-room for Undergraduates.

The Library is open on week-days from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. throughout the year, except from August 16 to September 14, and from December 24 to January 2.

The Reading-rooms are open to all members of the University. Books are lent out of the Library to Graduates, to Taylorian Scholars, and also, during Term, to Undergraduates who have been

recommended to the Curators by the Head or by a Tutor of their College or Hall. Forms of recommendation must be obtained from the Librarian, and, when filled up, returned to him. Masters of Arts are allowed to have six volumes at one time, Graduates of lower degrees four volumes, Undergraduates two volumes.

Persons not members of the University are admitted to use the Library if recommended by two Masters of Arts.

In one of the Lecture-rooms is the *Finch Collection*, which consists (1) of a library, composed of classical works, modern Italian literature, and illustrated works, and (2) of a small collection of works of art.

The Catalogue of the Library proper is at present in MS.; that of the Finch Collection has been separately printed; the annual additions to the Library which have been printed since 1878 are inserted in the General Catalogue. The Bibliographical works and Dictionaries will be found near the Librarian's desk.

*Ilchester Endowment.* The Curators of the Tylorian Institution are also the administrators of a special fund bequeathed by the Earl of Ilchester for the encouragement of the study of the Slavonic Languages, Literature, and History. They apply the proceeds of the fund from time to time to the delivery of Lectures, or the bestowal of Prizes or Exhibitions, or the publication of works bearing upon the above-mentioned subjects. A Prize is from time to time offered, in Michaelmas Term, for proficiency in the *Russian Language and Literature*.

### § 3. The Radcliffe Library.

The Radcliffe Library was founded under the will of Dr. Radcliffe, early in the eighteenth century, and the Radcliffe Camera now used as a reading-room for the Bodleian Library was built by his executors or Trustees. But in 1861 the library was placed in the University Museum; it is now wholly devoted to scientific literature. Most of the important works in the several departments of Physical Science, and more than 600 scientific periodicals, will be found on its shelves.

In the Principal Book-room, the books are arranged by subjects, viz. 1. Philosophy; 2. Mathematics; 3. Astronomy; 4. Physics; 5. Chemistry; 6. Mineralogy; 7. Geology; 8. Voyages and Travels;

9. Biological Science, including Human Anatomy, Anthropology, Comparative Anatomy, Embryology; 10. Medicine; 11. Biographies; 12. Miscellaneous. In the Tower are works on Comparative National Health: in the Reading-room chiefly new works, periodicals, and the Students' Library.

The many large illustrated works, such as those of Audubon, Gould, and Mascagni, or the *Voyage de l'Astrolabe*, have places conveniently allotted to them apart from the general classification. They are for the most part in cases, standing in the body of the room, and constructed for folios of any size. The works on Medicine, and the older and less used volumes, are in the galleries.

The Reading-room has wall-cases, floor-cases, and a gallery. On the east side of the room are placed Transactions and Proceedings of Academies: those of the British Empire begin the series; they are followed in alphabetical order by those of other countries, America (U.S.), Denmark, France, &c.

On the west side and in the western gallery are journals relating to special subjects, in the order of Mathematics, Physics, Geology, Chemistry, Anthropology, Mineralogy, Biology. The Medical journals are in the eastern gallery, and are arranged according to countries. A special catalogue of the serials has been printed, and may be purchased of the Sub-Librarian in attendance.

In the south-eastern corner of the room is a collection of standard books, called 'The Students' Library.' It contains books arranged under the heads of the subjects studied in the Museum, selected by the Professors of each department. Each set contains manuals, systematic treatises, and typical monographs. Changes in the selection are made from time to time.

Then follow, in an adjoining case, Dictionaries, and Encyclopaedias of the subjects just named.

On several stands in the centre of the room are, 1st, Maps and Plans; 2nd, such Geological, Anatomical, and Zoological works as consist chiefly of large plates; and 3rd, the newer books which have been added to the Library.

In the Tower Room are placed catalogues and other books pertaining to the management of the Library, and other bibliographical works.

The Catalogue of the Library up to 1872, and also annual lists



of the additions since that date, have been printed, and may be purchased.

During Full Term the Reading-room is open daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. (Saturday, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.). In the Vacations it is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. (Saturday, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.). All persons who are allowed to use the Museum, and others who desire to use the Library only (see p. 102), may use the Reading-room. The books in it may be removed from the shelves by them without further permission, or any condition except the observance of the regulations of the Library.

The following are some of the chief regulations:—

Readers may, by oral or written application to the Sub-Librarians, obtain any book which is in the Library, other than those in the Reading-room. Under special circumstances an order may be obtained from the Librarian to consult works in the Principal Book-room without removing them to the Reading-room. Books may be removed according to the regulation on the application slips, for study of objects in the Court, but readers may bring from the Court to the Reading-room such objects as osteological specimens, if the rules of the Court allow it; such as are likely to injure the books cannot be so introduced.

A first-class microscope by Powell and Lealand (including a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch object-glass) is attached to the Library, for reference, and for comparison of real objects with the illustrated works.

Persons not entitled to use the Museum who desire to use the Reading-room without studying in other parts of the Museum, may obtain an order for the Reading-room by letter, addressed to 'The Radcliffe Librarian—Oxford Museum,' enclosing, if personally unknown, a sufficient letter of reference or introduction.

It is likely that the Radcliffe Library will be removed in 1901 to a new building erected in the Museum grounds by the Drapers' Company, who intend to present it to the University. The arrangements in the Library, above detailed, will on its removal be considerably modified.

#### § 4. College Libraries.

Every College and Hall has a Library of its own. As a rule College Libraries now consist of two portions:—1. The Library proper,

which has been gradually collected in the course of several centuries, and often contains works of great value. 2. The Undergraduates' Library, which consists of modern literature and works useful to those who are reading for the various examinations. Books may commonly be borrowed from both portions, but the use of the first portion is naturally under stricter regulations than that of the second.

*The Library of All Souls College* requires separate mention. It is especially rich in works bearing upon Modern History and Law. A Reading-room is attached to it, which is open to all Graduates of the University, to Barristers on the Oxford Circuit, and to Undergraduates and other persons who bring to the Librarian or Sub-Librarian a letter of introduction from the Warden or a Fellow of the College, from a Chichele Professor, or from a Head or Tutor of a College or Hall, on week-days, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. (Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.) in Full Term, and from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.) in Vacation. It is closed during the months of August and September, from Good Friday to Easter Tuesday inclusive, on Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week, on Commemoration Day, on All Souls Day and on November 3, and from December 22 to January 1 inclusive. Books from the General Library, except those specially reserved by the Librarian, may be sent for into the Reading-room, upon application to the Sub-Librarian.

### §§ 5 and 6. **The Ashmolean Museum and University Galleries.**

#### **The Ashmolean Museum.**

This, the earliest English Museum, was originally formed by John Tradescant the Elder and John Tradescant the Younger (c. 1600–1650). Subsequently coming into the possession of Elias Ashmole, the collection was handed over by him in 1683 to the University of Oxford, when the old Ashmolean building was constructed for its reception. The original Museum included the Ashmolean MSS. and Anthony Wood's library, but these, together with the coins, were subsequently transferred to the Bodleian, and at the same time the Natural History Collection was placed in the University Museum. The various antiquities hitherto scattered in other University institutions have now been transferred to the Ashmolean, the Ethnological

objects in the Museum (with the exception of those belonging to the original Tradescant collection) being at the same time transferred to the new Anthropological department of the University Museum. Owing to the inadequacy of the existing buildings to the recent growth of the collections the University, aided by Dr. Fortnum's bequest of £15,000, has erected a new Ashmolean building in connexion with the University Galleries.

The entrance gallery of the Ashmolean Museum contains the Ancient Marbles, which include the Arundel and Pomfret collections, and in the rooms beyond is the collection of Casts.

Of the *marbles* now brought together in the University Galleries the greater part was acquired in Greece and Italy in the reign of James I by the Earl of Arundel. The inscriptions were presented to the University in the seventeenth century by his descendants, the sculptures in the eighteenth century by the Dowager Countess of Pomfret, into whose hands they had come. Since their arrival in England the marbles have suffered greatly from exposure and neglect; and still more from the restorations of an Italian sculptor named Guelfi: most of these have now been removed. Various other donations by Wheler, Dawkins, Rawlinson, and others have increased the collection.

The *inscriptions* are placed in a well-lighted gallery in the basement. They were edited in the last century by Chandler; of a small reprint of his readings, published by W. Roberts in 1791, copies may still be had in Oxford. There are among them several documents of great importance, the most remarkable being the Parian marble, which contains a very full chronology of Greek history.

Most noteworthy among the *sculptures* is the well-known Oxford bust, a work of great beauty, probably dating from the second century B.C., but so terribly injured and mutilated as to have lost its attractiveness. There is also a remarkable set of nine draped female figures from Asia Minor, of life size or rather less. They have mostly lost their heads, but the drapery is in some instances very pleasing. Also a torso of an Amazon of the type usually ascribed to Polycleitus. Among the reliefs is one from Samos of an early period of art representing the upper part of a man with outstretched arms, and the sole of a foot; there is no doubt that this marble records the length of the fathom and the foot in use at

Samos, at about the time of the Athenian conquest of the island. There are also some sepulchral reliefs of good style, and a sarcophagus sculptured with scenes from the Trojan war. A fairly complete catalogue of these sculptures will be found in Michaelis' *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain*, pp. 538-592.

The Casts from the Antique are classified in five rooms as follows: I. Archaic period to the Persian War; II. Middle of the fifth century; III. The Parthenon and contemporary art; IV. The fourth century; V. Hellenistic Sculpture. The rooms are open to visitors from 12 to 4 P.M.

On the ground floor is also the lecture-room, common to the whole Institution, and the Archaeological Library. Permission to use this may be obtained from the Keeper of the Ashmolean, the Keeper of the Picture Gallery, and the Professor of Classical Archaeology. The library of the Architectural Society (also accessible to students) is in the old Drawing School in the basement. There is also a collection of architectural casts and models. The original Casts of statues and busts by Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., are in the basement.

The old Ashmolean Collections, under the care of the Keeper, principally in the upper rooms of the Museum, comprise:—(1) The original Tradescant collection, including ivories, mediaeval arms and ornaments, historical relics and one of the earliest Ethnological collections in Europe, all set apart in separate cases as a *Museum in Museo*. (2) Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities. Thanks to donations from the Egypt Exploration Fund and other donors, the Museum now contains the central seals of the objects discovered by Professor Flinders Petrie and his colleagues, illustrating the prehistoric culture of the Nile Valley as well as that of the earliest Dynasties. The relics from Akhenaten's Palace at Tell-el-Amarna, derived from the same source, illustrate an extraordinary naturalistic revolution in Egyptian art c. 1400 B.C.; while the groups from Kahun and Gurob, in which imported Aegean relics occur side by side with the Egyptian, supply the best fixed points for the chronology of Mycenæan civilization. There is also a unique Collection of Hittite seals from Syria and Anatolia, chiefly collected by the late Mr. Greville Chester. (3) Classical Antiquities. The Collection of Greek vases is now of considerable importance, in-

cluding several with inscriptions and the names of artists. It has been lately enriched by an unique series obtained by the Keeper on the site of Gela in Sicily. This department also contains a collection of Greek and Greco-Roman bronzes, jewellery, and terra-cottas, and the Siemens Collection of Greco-Scythian antiquities from Kertch, &c. This department has been lately enriched by the gift of Mr. Oldfield's collection of vases, bronzes, jewellery, and other select objects, and by Mr. Greville Chester's fine collection of ancient gems. (4) Prehistoric Antiquities. A special feature of this collection is the extensive series illustrative of the origin of Greek and Italian civilization. The British antiquities of the Stone, Bronze, and Early Iron Age, include Lord Antrim's collection of prehistoric Irish weapons, and an interesting local series. (5) A collection of Anglo-Saxon relics, which is especially rich in the contents of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries from the Oxford district, and includes the celebrated jewel of King Alfred. (6) Oxford antiquities and a collection of historical relics. (7) A magnificent collection of Classical and Renaissance bronzes and terra-cottas, together with a highly select series of Italian majolica, including some important signed pieces, has been recently presented and bequeathed by the late Dr. C. D. E. Fortnum. The same benefactor added a collection of finger-rings and the collection of fictile ivories formed by the late Professor Westwood.

#### University Galleries.

1. The *University Galleries* contain, in addition to the gallery of pictures noticed below, (1) a collection of original drawings by Michael Angelo and Raffaele, of which a full account has been written by Sir J. C. Robinson (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1870); (2) water-colours by J. M. W. Turner, given by Mr. Ruskin; (3) a large collection of sketches (street-scenes and landscapes) by George Jones, R.A.; (4) the Douce collection of early prints, chiefly German and Italian; (5) the Chambers Hall collection of etchings and drawings (Rembrandt and others); (6) a small reference Art Library, obtained, as were the drawings mentioned under (1) above, partly through funds given by Lord Eldon.

In the Eldon Room, on the first floor, are hung five portraits by H. Herkomer, R.A., late Slade Professor, the gift of the artist; ten

landscapes, &c., of the Dutch School, given by T. Humphry Ward, M.A., and a fine Bega, given by the Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D.

In the large picture gallery are hung a series of early Italian pictures, chiefly of the Florentine school, given by the Hon. W. Fox Strangways, a good portrait of Garcia dei Medici by Bronzino, two fine pictures by Guardi and two by Canaletto, examples of Adrian Van Ostade and Teniers, some sketches and a finished picture by Vandyck, an interesting portrait of Mary Tudor, some small sketches by Hogarth, and several pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds—among them the magnificent portrait of Mrs. Meyrick—together with numerous works by other masters. Very many of the pictures in this gallery were presented by Mr. Chambers Hall; others by Dr. Thomas Penrose, who also gave the valuable 'Sea-piece' by J. M. W. Turner. In 1894 a valuable bequest of pictures, chiefly of the pre-Raphaelite school, including works by Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, and Millais, was received from Mrs. Combe. In 1897 a bequest of ten pictures by old masters was received under the will of J. D. Chambers, Esq. In 1899, by the Fortnum bequest, twelve oil paintings and one water-colour were added to the collection. Among the more important of the former are to be found one by Pinturicchio, one by Vittorio Crivelli, and one by Marco Basaiti. A provisional catalogue (which may be purchased) has been printed: copies are placed in the gallery: and photographs of some of the pictures are on sale.

The Museum and Galleries are open daily throughout the year (except during a short interval in the Long Vacation), from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on week-days. Admission is free on Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 to 4 P.M. At other times a fee of 3*d.* is charged, except to members of the University, persons accompanied by members of the University in academical dress, and privileged students.

2. The *Ruskin Drawing School*, which occupies part of the same building as the Galleries, is under the direction of the Master of Drawing appointed by the Ruskin Trustees. It is open, under certain regulations, to the general public as well as to members of the University. Students have access, for the purpose of practical work, not only to the collections in the University Galleries, but also to the following special collections of Drawings and En-

gravings which have been prepared for the School by Mr. Ruskin—(1) the *Rudimentary Series*, which illustrates the instruction in elementary drawing which is given in the School; (2) the *Educational Series*, (3) the *Reference Series*, and (4) the *Standard Series*, which illustrate the higher work of the School. Of these series there are two descriptive catalogues, to which reference can be made at the School. A small fee is charged to those who attend the Master's classes.

### § 7. The University Museum.

All the Scientific Institutions belonging to the University, with the exception of the Botanic Garden (see p. 113), are grouped together in and around the University Museum. The main building contains collections in illustration of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Anthropology and Pathology, and a few lecture-rooms, while the special laboratories and dissecting-rooms, with appliances for teaching the various special branches of Natural Science, are contained for the most part in separate buildings grouped round the Central Court. The Radcliffe Library (see p. 94), which occupies the front of the main building, is open to all who are admitted to the Museum.

The Museum is divided into a number of departments corresponding to the several Professorships in the Faculty of Natural Science, all of which are accessible without fee to any member of the University. Students of the Natural Sciences who are not members of the University are admitted on the introduction of a Professor; strangers who wish merely to view the Museum are admitted daily between 2 P.M. and 4 P.M. on recording their names in the Visitors' Book.

The various departments are described in the following pages :—

#### 1. DEPARTMENT OF ASTRONOMY.

The Observatory in the Park is maintained at the expense of the University. The chief instrument is the Astrographic Equatorial, with which the share of the work allotted to this Observatory by the International Committee for the Astrographic Chart is being steadily carried on. The instrument consists of a photographic and a visual telescope mounted together, the former being the gift of

Dr. Warren de la Rue, F.R.S., in 1887, the latter with the mounting and accessories having been purchased by the University in 1874. The Observatory also contains a large reflecting telescope equatorially mounted, with several mirrors, all presented by Dr. Warren de la Rue in 1874; a fine transit circle presented by J. Gurney Barclay, Esq., and several smaller instruments for students.

For the guidance of students and visitors the following remarks may be useful:—

1. For those wishing to see the Observatory and instruments generally.—The Observatory will be always open in full Term between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. to members of the University and their friends.
2. For those who wish to look through the large telescopes at night, the Professor will endeavour to arrange several nights in each Term, of which due notice will be given in the *University Gazette*, when planets or other objects of interest may be scrutinized.
3. For those wishing to consult the Professor on any astronomical subject.—The Professor is usually at the Observatory in the morning. He would, however, be glad to receive, if possible, some preliminary intimation of the time and object of a visit.
4. For those wishing to learn elementary Astronomy, including a practical acquaintance with instruments, the Professor gives a two-Term course of lectures in the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. Special attention is paid to the requirements of the Final Mathematical Schools.
5. For those who wish to read Astronomy for the Final Science Schools, or to undertake any Astronomical research, the Professor will be glad to make arrangements at a personal interview.

## 2. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

The Clarendon Laboratory attached to the University Museum is specially designed to afford facilities for the study of Physics. It contains the Physical Cabinet, a Lecture Theatre adapted for lectures requiring experimental illustration, and several laboratories devoted to the different branches of Physics.

The instruction given is of two kinds: (1) a Lecture course, (2) a Laboratory course.



The Lecture course (1) is intended to supplement the instruction given in the laboratories, and to teach the general principles of Physics.

In general, two lectures are delivered by the Professor in each week during the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. These lectures are, when necessary, illustrated by experiments, and are designed to make as little demand as possible on the mathematical knowledge of the student; an acquaintance with the simplest elements of Geometry and Algebra being in most cases all that is required.

Other courses of lectures are occasionally given by the Demonstrators.

Upon first entering the class of the Professor of Experimental Philosophy the student is required to pay a fee of £1; he is then free during his University career to attend all ordinary lectures given by the Professor.

The Laboratory course (2) is intended for students aiming at Honours in Physics in the School of Natural Science, and for those requiring a thorough knowledge of the use of physical apparatus, and of the methods of accurate measurement and physical research.

In the Physical Laboratory the students work singly or in small groups, according to the nature of the instrument or method under consideration. Instruction is given to the students in the adjustments of the instruments employed, and each is then required to carry out experiments, or to make exact measurements, under the superintendence of the Professor and Demonstrators.

A special course of lectures and practical work is arranged to cover the subjects of the Preliminary Examination in Physics.

The Laboratory is open daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Three days in each week are devoted to students for the Preliminary Examination, and the alternate three days are reserved for students for Honours. In the case of the latter the time required on any one occasion varies from two to five hours according to the nature of the work in hand. The fee for working three days a week is £3 per Term.

### 3. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

This department comprises lecture-rooms fitted with appliances for experimental illustration, and two principal working laboratories,

the larger of which is fitted with sixty-four working-benches, together with demonstration-rooms, subsidiary laboratories, &c.

The oral instruction consists of general lectures by the Waynflete Professor on the subjects of the Final Honour School, and courses of lectures by the Demonstrators on Inorganic, Organic, and Physical Chemistry; for attendance on these lectures no fee is required. There are also courses on special points in the Theory of Chemistry, and a course on Organic Chemistry for students of Medicine. Fee, £1 or £3.

The principal laboratories are open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. during Term-time, for instruction in Practical Chemistry. The fee for each Term is, for students working three days in the week, £3; for students working every day, £5. The ordinary work of the student in the laboratory consists in the study of general chemical operations with practice in qualitative and quantitative analysis, and the preparation of typical chemical compounds; and in particular of those methods and operations, of which a knowledge is required from candidates for Honours in the School of Natural Science who make Chemistry their special subject.

Opportunities are moreover afforded in the different laboratories for the experimental investigation of special subjects of chemical inquiry.

#### 4. DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

This Department occupies the four ground floor rooms south of the main entrance, and also part of the south side of the public Court. The main collection is contained in eight table cases. About 3,000 specimens, illustrative of the more important mineral species, are exhibited in these cases. The various classes of Minerals are arranged in the following order: elements, haloids, sulphides, sulpharsenites, &c., oxides, hydrates, aluminates, &c., borates, carbonates, silicates, niobates, nitrates, phosphates, arsenates, &c., sulphates, chromates, molybdates, uranates; closing with the organic compounds. Within each class the species are arranged in three sections: (1) compounds of univalent, (2) compounds of divalent, (3) compounds of trivalent elements or radicles; all the members of an 'isomorphous group' being brought together.

The chief crystals are mounted on separate stands in an upright

case standing between the first two table cases ; noteworthy specimens are : a large block of calcite, a large crystal of selenite from Utah, sapphire, brookite, topaz, emerald, and euclase (a very fine crystal).

The Meteorites are arranged in a similar case standing between the last two table cases.

The following are among the chief treasures of the collection :—  
In the meteorite case : A whole meteoric stone, a unique specimen of those which fell in Limerick in 1813 ; a splendid piece of the meteoric stone which fell at Chandakapur, in India, in 1838. Case 1 : A gold nugget from British Columbia ; a gold nugget from Wicklow. Case 2 : Diamond from Kimberley, fluor from Chamonix. Case 5 : Chalcotrichite, facettèd blue sapphire, lux sapphire, cassiterite, and jargoon. Case 7 : Opals from Queensland, facettèd blue spinel ; chrysoberyl from Russia. Case 8 : Calcite from Iceland. Case 9 : Cerussite from Siberia. Case 11 : Topaz crystals. Case 13 : Meionite from Vesuvius, tourmaline. Case 14 : Beryl and emerald. Case 15 : Unique specimens of rhabdophane from Cornwall. Case 16 : Anhydrite from Styria.

The larger mineral specimens are exhibited in the second vertical case on the north side of the collection ; among them are fine specimens of apophyllite and stilbite from India, and cuprouranite from Cornwall ; the following large specimens are placed on separate tables : sulphur, sphene, quartz, tourmaline. The third vertical case contains a series of specimens and models illustrating the symmetry and geometrical and physical characters of crystals and their mode of growth.

At the beginning of the collection, opposite to the public entrance, are two large table cases containing a portion of the famous Corsi collection of marbles, presented by S. Jarrett, Esq. ; this collection consists of 1000 polished blocks of marble and decorative stones, and its importance is mainly due to the valuable antique specimens which it contains ; 500 true marbles are exhibited in the two table cases, and a selection from the decorative stones is placed in an adjoining table case.

The three cases adjoining the colonnade at the beginning of the exhibited collection contain a series specially arranged and labelled to suit the requirements of the student. The first case illustrates

the characters of minerals; and within the small space of the first panel are really described all the essential characters by which mineral species are defined and identified, such as crystalline form, chemical composition, hardness, lustre, &c. In the two following panels are described those characters which produce differences of aspect in different specimens of the same mineral. The second and third cases illustrate the natural modes of occurrence of minerals, their transformations (pseudomorphs), their applications in the arts, and their uses as ornamental and gem stones. Here are placed the ornamental stones from the Corsi collection mentioned above.

The departmental rooms consist of a demonstration room, a physical laboratory, a chemical laboratory, and the Professor's room. The teaching collections, which are quite distinct from that exhibited in the Court, are placed in the demonstration room.

Lectures are given free at least twice a week. Intending students (see p. 179) are recommended to consult the Professor.

#### 5. DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

The Geological Collections are now being rearranged; the following notes indicate their present distribution.

A general collection of the fossils of the formations from the Cambrian to the Chalk is placed in the upright cases in the lower East Corridor. A very large collection of fossils from the Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, and Old Red Sandstone, formed by the late Dr. Grindrod, is placed in two cases at the east end of the Central Court. The Tertiary and Post-Tertiary fossils will be found in the upper East Corridor. Among these is the large series of mammalian remains collected by Dr. Buckland from the bone-caves of England and the Continent.

The special collection of organic remains from the formations, ranging from the Lias to the Pleistocene, which occur in the neighbourhood of Oxford, is placed in cases between the columns in the West, South, and East Corridors.

The great Saurian remains from the neighbourhood of Oxford are placed in cases on the south side of the Central Avenue of the Court.

The Saurian remains presented to the University by Mr. Hawkins are placed in the South Corridor and the Central Court.

The flat cases round the south and west sides of the Central Court will contain a general Rock collection.

The large flat cases on the south side of the Central Court are allotted as follows :

I-VIII. The Mineralogical Collection.

IX, X. Specimens illustrative of Rock-structures.

XI. Specimens showing the predominant lithological character of the rocks of the successive geological formations.

#### 6. HOPE DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

The chief part of the Collections in this Department occupy the South Upper Corridor. The General Zoological Collections, formerly unassigned to any Professor, have now been placed by the Delegates of the Museum under the control of the Linacre Professor, with the exception of the British Collections (chiefly birds in cases along the North Upper Corridor, and shells of Molluscs, especially the Barlee Collection, in a room opening out of the North side of the Court), which are under the control of the Hope Professor, together with such specimens as he may select from the former collections to illustrate the more general biological principles.

The chief part of the Hope Collections deals with the Arthropoda, and especially the Insecta. These are arranged in the Hope Museum opening out of the South Upper Corridor, and recently enlarged by the addition of the room in which the Hope Library was formerly kept. The collections of insects are particularly rich in types, especially those of the late Professor Westwood, and of Walker, the latter being in the important Saunders Collection of Moths purchased by Mrs. F. W. Hope, and presented by her to the University. There are also many types of Hope in the rich collection of Coleoptera presented by him, of H. W. Bates in the Saunders Orthoptera, presented by Mrs. Hope, of Rambur in the Odonata, of F. Smith in the Saunders Aculeate Hymenoptera. These Collections are indispensable to the student of systematic entomology, and much labour is being expended in rendering them as available as possible.

Any member of the University who wishes to study the Collections should apply to the Professor. For those whose study is limited to

the British Fauna, a very complete collection of the indigenous Lepidoptera is now being arranged, and as soon as this is complete (the Macro-Lepidoptera are now finished) it is intended to arrange the Coleoptera, and the other Orders.

The chief part of the Collection of Crustacea is also kept in the Hope Museum, including the Bell Collection presented by Professor Westwood on his appointment to the Chair.

The Hope Library of Entomology is now contained in a large room recently added to the Department, which serves also as a lecture-room. This Library is extremely rich in old and valuable memoirs. It is hoped that a printed catalogue of it may soon be available.

The loft space above the first-floor rooms has recently been fitted up for laboratories, dark room, &c. The results of research carried on here are published in the 'Hope Reports' (vol. i, 1897).

The opportunities which are now offered are primarily due to the munificence of the Rev. F. W. Hope, who presented his vast Collections and Library to the University, and who endowed both them and the Chair of Zoology. These Collections were then immensely enriched by the wise administration of the late Professor Westwood. In 1896 Mr. F. D. Godman and Mr. O. Salvin presented a splendid set of Lepidoptera Rhoplocera, and the Annual Reports constantly show large accessions. With increased space and augmented assistance the vast store of material which has been gradually accumulating is receiving the most complete and convenient arrangement which the present state of our knowledge permits.

The main objects which have been kept in view in the re-arrangement of the Collections are (1) the proper display of the types, and other especially rare and interesting specimens; (2) the illustration of geographical distribution, the appearance of local races, and of slight differences in the facies of a species in the various areas of its entire range; (3) the illustration of problems of wide biological interest, especially Mimicry, Warning Colouring, and Protective Resemblance. The two former objects (1) and (2) are being attained in the general Collection, while the latter (3) requires separate special Collections, the material for which is gradually accumulating and has now reached a very large amount.

## 7. DEPARTMENT OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

The Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy and his Demonstrators teach Animal Morphology or Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, Embryology, and Histology. The Laboratory is open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., for practical instruction in these subjects. Those students who have not received any previous instruction in the subject begin by making a study of the anatomy of the frog and a few selected types of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, at the same time learning the use of the microscope and the elements of histology. They at the same time attend the winter course from October to March. When sufficiently advanced, those who offer Animal Morphology for the Final Honour School join the senior practical class of Comparative Anatomy.

A general course of lectures on Comparative Anatomy and Embryology, beginning in October and lasting over two Terms, is given; this is intended for beginners and for those who are making Physiology their special subject. Those students who take Animal Morphology (Zoology) as a subject in the Pass School (Group C) attend this course. Lectures are given on three days in the week, and are followed by practical work.

For senior students there are provided courses of practical instruction on the anatomy and classification of the various groups of recent and extinct animals, specimens being provided for dissection by the students attending the courses.

The Professor is assisted in these courses and in the practical work by a staff of lecturers and demonstrators.

The Collections in the Museum are now arranged so as to illustrate the more important features in the structure of each of the larger groups of the Animal Kingdom. Many very rare and valuable specimens are exhibited and explained by printed labels. Extinct forms such as the huge *Iguanodon*, *Pareiasaurus*, and *Dinoceras* are represented by complete casts of the skeleton.

Courses of lectures on various branches of Animal Morphology are given each Term by the Lee's Reader in Anatomy. These are thrown open to all members of the University, and arrangements are made whereby they complete the course of study required for the Final Honours Examination.

Students approved by the Professor are admitted to pursue original investigations in the laboratory, and may thus produce work qualifying them for the degree of B.Sc.

#### 8. DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY.

The Department of Human Anatomy adjoins the east side of the Museum. Access may be obtained to it either through the Central Museum Court, or by the footpath which runs round the north side of the Museum buildings. The Department comprises, in addition to lecture and dissecting rooms, a well-appointed Museum, wherein are displayed specimens illustrative of the anatomy of man. Here also is the Anthropometrical Laboratory, the fittings of which are the gift of Mr. Francis Galton. It is proposed to record and catalogue the various measurements and observations made on any members of the University who may wish to submit themselves for such examination. A collection of photographs illustrative of the different races of mankind is displayed in the gallery of the entrance hall.

The statutable lectures are delivered thrice weekly during Term. These are augmented by demonstrations each morning, given either by the Professor or Demonstrator. The dissecting-room is open daily from 9.15 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. during Term. Facilities are afforded for practical work during vacation-time.

The course, as a rule, is completed in two years, though in some cases a shorter time suffices. The hours of attendance on practical work are regulated to suit the convenience of students, who are thus able to avail themselves of any spare time at their disposal. The fee (£4 per Term for the course) includes all material for dissection.

From time to time the Professor delivers a course of lectures on the elements of Physical Anthropology, notice of which is given.

#### 9. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

The Physiological Laboratory is on the north-east side of the Museum. It contains, besides the lecture-room, working rooms for practical classes in Chemical and Experimental Physiology and in Histology. There are also rooms specially fitted for research, and a workshop for making and repairing apparatus.

Lectures are given by the Waynflete Professor and other lecturers



in Term-time five days a week. These include (1) a general course in Physiology extending over Michaelmas, Hilary, and Easter Terms; (2) special lectures on the subjects of the Final Examination given in each Term; (3) lectures on Physiological Chemistry given in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. A fee of £1 allows attendance at all the lectures of the academical year; it is only charged twice, and is usually paid in each Michaelmas Term. No lecture fee is charged in the case of University Graduates.

Practical instruction is given to meet the requirements of (A) Final Honours School in Natural Science; (B) First Examination for Bachelor of Medicine; (C) Preliminary Examination of Final Honours School.

For (A) the work extends over two academic years. *First year*: (1) Histology during all three terms, fee £3 per Term; (2) Physiological Chemistry during Michaelmas Term, fee £2; (3) Experimental work during Hilary Term, fee £2. *Second year*: Advanced work in Histology, Physiological Chemistry, and the Physiology of Muscle and Nerve, fee £5 per Term. Total expense (lectures and practical work) first year, £14, second year, £16.

For (B) the work is that of the first year's course; total expense, £14.

For (C) the work consists of portions of the first year's course during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; total expense, £8. The hours of attendance on such of the courses as are required by medical students are arranged so as to enable them to attend lectures and practical instruction in Human Anatomy, Organic Chemistry, and Pharmacology.

#### 10. ETHNOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT. THE PITT-RIVERS MUSEUM.

The formation of the large Anthropological Collection, recently presented to the University by Gen. Pitt-Rivers, was begun by him in the year 1851. In selecting specimens for his collection, Gen. Pitt-Rivers (then Col. Lane-Fox) endeavoured to form series to show, as far as possible, the developmental history of the various material arts. His main object was, to quote his own words, 'so to arrange his collection of ethnological and prehistoric specimens as to demonstrate, either actually or hypothetically, the development

and continuity of the material arts from the simpler to the more complex forms; to explain the conservatism of savage and barbarous races, and the pertinacity with which they retain their ancient types of art; to show the variations by means of which progress has been effected, and the application of varieties to distinct uses; to exhibit survivals or the vestiges of ancient forms which have been retained through natural selection in the more advanced stages of the arts, and the reversion to ancient types; to illustrate the arts of prehistoric times as far as practicable by those of existing savages in corresponding stages of civilization; to assist the question of the monogenesis or polygenesis of certain arts, whether they are exotic or indigenous in the countries in which they are found. To this end objects of the same class from different countries have been brought together in the same collection, but in each class the varieties from the same localities have been placed side by side.'

In July, 1874, the bulk of the collection was placed in the Bethnal Green Museum. In 1878 it was removed to the South Kensington Museum, whence it was transferred in 1885 to the University Museum, as a gift from Gen. Pitt-Rivers. A special Annexe to the Museum has been built for its accommodation.

The collection has since been enriched by the transference of important specimens from the Ashmolean Museum, as well as by many donations from private individuals, and additions from other sources. Its educational value is constantly increasing as links in the evolutionary history of the arts are added. The Curator is Henry Balfour, M.A.

### § 8. The Botanic Garden.

All the botanical collections belonging to the University are arranged at the Botanic Garden so as to be available for study by members of the University, and are under the care of the Sherardian Professor of Botany.

The *Botanic Garden*, formerly known as the Physic Garden, was founded in the year 1632 through the munificence of Henry, Earl of Danby. It was the first piece of public ground set apart in this country for the scientific study of plants. It is open daily from 6 A.M. (on Sundays, May 1 to September 30, 11.30 A.M.) in summer and from daylight in winter, until dusk. The ground within the walls

is laid out for purposes of instruction in a series of beds containing hardy herbaceous or under-shrubby plants, arranged in natural families after Bentham and Hooker's *Genera Plantarum* and Hooker's *Student's British Flora*. The arrangement commences with Thalamifloral Dicotyledons upon the plot at the north-east corner, and is continued on adjacent plots, ending with Ferns and their allies, at the south-east corner. The beds are cut so that the student can examine all the plants without stepping upon the borders, and the name, with an indication of its native country, is attached to each plant: black labels with writing in white serve further to mark out plants of the British Flora. In a tank in the centre of the garden some hardy aquatics are grown. Outside the walls, upon the ground at the south-west facing Christ Church Meadow, is a miscellaneous collection of plants. Members of the University who are studying Botany may be supplied with specimens of the plants in the collection for examination, on application to the Professor.

The stoves and greenhouses contain the collection of tender plants. They are open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 2 to 4 P.M.

The building to the west of the Danby Gate contains the Botanical Laboratory, Museum, Lecture-room, and private room of the Professor.

The *Laboratory* is open between the hours of ten and five daily during Term for practical work, both elementary and advanced, under the superintendence of the Professor and Assistant.

The *Botanical Museum*, essentially a teaching one, is open to members of the University interested in the subject, upon application to the Professor.

To the east of the Danby Gate, in a building which was formerly the official residence of the Professor of Botany, are housed the Library and the Herbarium.

The *Library* contains the books bequeathed by Bobart, Sherard, Fielding, and Daubeney, besides those purchased; and, in addition, the books left by Professor John Sibthorp, and now assigned to the Sibthorpean Professor of Rural Economy, are in the collection. It is rich in seventeenth and eighteenth century botanical books, the gifts of these benefactors, and contains some very rare works. The chief botanical periodicals of the present day are taken in, and these,

with all the books in the Library, are available for consultation and reference by members of the University and others daily, between the hours of ten and four, on application to the Sherardian Professor of Botany.

The *Herbarium* is an extensive one, embracing several historical collections such as those of Morison, Sherard, Dillenius, and Sibthorp, which are kept apart, and the general Herbarium, which is arranged conveniently for study. There is also a special collection of British Flowering Plants. Like the Library, the Herbarium is open daily between the hours of ten and four to members of the University and others, on application to the Professor of Botany.

#### § 9. The Radcliffe Observatory.

In the summer of 1768 the Professor of Astronomy laid before the Hebdomadal Meeting 'a Petition to the Right Honourable the Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University, and the other Radcliffe Trustees, for granting a sum of money to build and furnish with proper instruments an Observatory in the precincts of the University.' The Proposal was approved by the Heads of Houses, who subscribed the Petition. Shortly afterwards the application was renewed by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, by other members of the University, and by the Professor.

In response to this petition, the Radcliffe Observatory was founded about the year 1771. For the first 68 years of its existence the direction of the Observatory was in the hands of the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, but in the year 1839 the office of Radcliffe Observer was separated from that of the Savilian Professor.

At the time of its erection the Observatory was probably the best equipped institution of the kind in Europe. The original instruments are still in existence, though, of course, quite obsolete. They consisted chiefly of two 8-foot mural quadrants with a corresponding 12-foot zenith sector, and a transit instrument of 4 inches aperture.

The principal astronomical instruments are at present: a transit-circle with telescope of 66 inches focal length and 5 inches aperture; an equatorial telescope of 12 feet focal length and 10 inches aperture, presented to the Observatory by J. Gurney Barclay, Esq., of

Leyton, Essex ; a heliometer, of which the telescope is 10.5 feet in focal length and 7.5 inches in aperture ; a telescope of 10 feet focal length and 7 inches aperture ; a 42-inch achromatic telescope ; four sidereal clocks, two box chronometers ; and a fine electric chronograph for registering time observations, erected in 1899.

A very large equatorially mounted instrument is at present in process of construction. This carries two refracting telescopes, one of 24 inches aperture and 22 feet 6 inches focal length, the object glass of which is corrected for the photographic rays, the other of the same focal length and 18 inches aperture corrected for the visual rays.

The Observatory is a first-class Meteorological station, and reports daily by telegraph to the Meteorological Office, London. The Meteorological instruments consist of a photographic barograph, thermograph, and hygrograph ; an anemograph, rain-gauge, and sunshine recorder, for automatic registration ; the ordinary standard instruments, and five platinum resistance thermometers, buried at various depths for determining underground temperatures, which were placed in position in 1897.

The Observatory is open to visitors on the first Friday in each month between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. ; and, if the weather be suitable, the 10-inch equatorial is placed at the disposal of visitors on the same day from 7 to 9 p.m. from October to March inclusive, and from 9 to 11 p.m. during the other months.

Application for admission to the Observatory should be made beforehand to the Radcliffe Observer.

### § 10. College Scientific Institutions.

Besides the scientific institutions already described, belonging to the University and under the charge of the University Professors, there are lecture-rooms and laboratories for scientific work at the following Colleges :—

At Balliol there is a Chemical Laboratory, upheld jointly by Balliol and Trinity Colleges, which is fitted with all the appliances required in preparing for the Preliminary Examination in Physics and for any of the University Examinations in Chemistry. There is also a Lecture-room, with a collection of physical apparatus in which experimental

lectures on the subjects of the Preliminary Examination in Physics are given. There is a small Library of scientific books and periodicals, both English and foreign. The Laboratory is intended primarily for the use of members of Balliol and Trinity Colleges: members of other Colleges are admitted to the lectures on payment of a fee, and may be allowed the use of the Laboratory by special arrangement.

At **Christ Church** there is a Laboratory and Lecture-room in which Dr. Lee's Readers in Chemistry and Physics give instruction in their respective subjects both for Preliminary and for Final Examinations. The Laboratory contains all the apparatus necessary for a complete course of instruction in Practical Chemistry as required in University Examinations, and has a small Library attached to it. It is open without charge for teaching or apparatus to members of Christ Church, and, with a fee, to other members of the University.

The anatomical collection belonging to Dr. Lee's trustees, which was formerly kept in the Laboratory building, is now at the University Museum, under the joint charge of the Linacre Professor and of Dr. Lee's Reader in Anatomy.

At the **Magdalen** Laboratory all the practical work required for the Preliminary Examinations in Physics and Chemistry, and a considerable part of the work for the Final School of Chemistry, can be done. There is a good collection of apparatus.

At **Trinity** the Millard Laboratory for Experimental Mechanics and Engineering was opened by the College in 1886 to provide instruction in Theoretical and Practical Mechanics, and has since been enlarged by the addition of buildings lent by St. John's College. It is at present subsidized by the University.

The object of the course of instruction is to put before students the physical aspect of Engineering, without which the manual training of a workshop is incomplete. With this end in view, they are required to study mechanical drawing and the construction of instruments and machines by hand and machine tools, and to go through a series of experiments on the strength of materials, the consumption of fuel in steam and gas engines, and dynamometric tests, in order that they may learn the methods of making relevant experiments and accurate measurements.

The Laboratory is supplied with steam-engines, and dynamometers

for testing them; also with hand and power-lathes, planing and drilling machines, and a full supply of engineers' bench tools. There is also a collection of apparatus needed in teaching electrical engineering.

The instruction given is of a kind likely to be useful to men who mean to turn their attention after leaving the University to engineering or manufacturing work of any kind, or to learn electrical testing, or any special branch of Applied Physics.

Lectures are given on the subjects of the Preliminary Examination in Physics. The Laboratory is open to members of the University, other than members of Trinity College and St. John's College, on payment of a terminal fee of £3.

At Queen's there is a small laboratory upheld by Queen's and New College, for instruction in Preliminary Chemistry.

### § 11. The Indian Institute.

The Indian Institute is intended to form a centre of teaching and information on subjects relative to India and its inhabitants, to promote Indian studies of all kinds, and generally to increase knowledge of Indian affairs. The Library contains about 12,000 Oriental books, 250 Indian and other Eastern manuscripts, besides a number of maps, and the reading-room is supplied with Indian newspapers and periodicals, English and vernacular, including many of the official publications of the Indian Provincial Governments. The Museum contains a collection of specimens and examples selected and arranged so as to give, so to speak, a concise synopsis of India.

The Institute is also intended to act as an attractive meeting-place for Oriental students of all countries, to draw together and assist the Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, and to befriend or aid natives of India who may be studying in Oxford.

Subject to the control of the Curators, the charge and supervision of the Institute is in the hands of the Boden Professor of Sanskrit.

## CHAPTER VI.

### BOARDS OF FACULTIES, LECTURES, AND TUITION.

TEACHING is given partly by University Professors and Readers, partly by the more numerous body of College Tutors and Lecturers: it consists partly of Lectures more or less formal, delivered to small or large audiences, whether belonging to one or to several Colleges, and partly of Tuition—private and informal teaching adapted to the needs of each pupil. Changes in the courses of study and examination prescribed by the University have greatly diminished the importance of the first distinction, and under present arrangements many College Tutors and Lecturers give lectures which differ from professorial lectures only in name, while many University Professors and Readers are to some extent occupied with tuition undertaken either as a necessary part of their professorial teaching, or as an additional duty confided to them by a College or Colleges in which they hold the position of Tutor or Lecturer. The division therefore which may be most conveniently followed is the second; that of Lectures and Tuition.

### BOARDS OF FACULTIES.

Any account of the teaching which the University provides or sanctions, or of the courses of study which it requires for its examinations, would be incomplete without a description of the Boards of Faculties and the Boards of Studies. These bodies administer the Statutes under which examinations are held, and exercise a supervision, more stringent in some Faculties than in others, over all lectures delivered publicly by Professors, University Readers, College Tutors, and Lecturers.



## 120 BOARDS OF FACULTIES, LECTURES, AND TUITION.

The word 'Faculty' is used in two senses. In its primary and original meaning it denotes one of the branches of study in which the University grants degrees. From the account given below in Chapter XII it will be seen that there are at present only four Faculties in which the full privileges of a degree can be obtained. These are the 'superior' Faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine, so called because their degrees are open only to Candidates who have already graduated in the fourth and 'inferior' Faculty of Arts. Owing however to the institution of the numerous Final Honour Schools, which are still technically 'Examinations in Arts,' it became possible to take a degree in Arts after courses of study which either belonged properly to the province of the superior Faculties, or, as in the case of Modern History and Natural Science, were not recognized by any of the existing Faculties. It was felt to be inconvenient, if not impossible, to allow such a complexity of studies to be under the supervision of the single Faculty of Arts. Accordingly the Act of 1877 (which came into effect in 1882) has met this difficulty partly by dividing the Faculty of Arts into three distinct Faculties, partly by the creation of a Faculty of Natural Science, and partly by surrendering to the superior Faculties of Theology and Law those portions of the Arts curriculum which properly belong to them. But while retaining the word 'Faculty,' this Act has given it a secondary meaning by defining it as 'any branch or aggregate of branches of the studies pursued in the University which for the time being shall be represented by a separate Board.' In this sense the Faculties at present are Theology, Law, Natural Science (which includes Mathematics), and Arts (which is represented by the three Faculties of Literae Humaniores, Oriental Languages, and Modern History). But though the difficulty of supervision has been surmounted, the Act leaves the University in the somewhat anomalous position of granting fully privileged degrees in only four Faculties, while seven distinct Faculties control the examinations which enable a candidate to qualify himself for such degrees.

Each of the seven Boards of Faculties consists of the Professors and Readers of the Faculty, and an equal number of other members elected by College Tutors and Lecturers, together with a small number of co-opted members. Each Board elects its own Chairman, but all have a permanent Secretary in common. These bodies,

together with four Boards of Studies (which in the main are mixed committees drawn from two or more Boards of Faculties), are invested with the control of all examinations, in which a candidate must show proficiency before he can supplicate for a degree in Arts or in any of the superior Faculties. They are required to exercise a general supervision over the subjects of examination in the several 'Schools' placed under their charge, to issue lists of books and subjects from time to time, and to fix, if they think fit, the minimum amount of work to be offered by candidates for Honours. All 'public' lectures are placed under their superintendence, that is to say, all lectures to which all members of the University are admitted either by right, as in the case of those delivered by Professors and Readers, or by arrangement, as in the case of those delivered by Tutors and Lecturers. The power of the Boards in this department is limited to the recommendation of any alteration that they may think necessary in the day, the hour, or the subject of a lecture. If their recommendations are disregarded by any Lecturer other than a Professor or Reader, the lecture in question may be excluded from the official list. In the case of a Professor or Reader the Boards cannot exclude such a lecture, but may report the matter to the Vice-Chancellor. This places a very considerable authority in the hands of the Boards, since the 'Honour' lectures advertised in the official list are open to those Colleges only which themselves contribute a lecture to the list. Consequently a lecturer whose name was excluded from the list of his Faculty might find his pupils debarred from attending any lectures but his own.

Recently these Boards have been entrusted with the supervision of candidates for the newly instituted degrees in Letters and Science, of which an account is given in Chapter XI.

#### LECTURES.

The subjects on which lectures are provided either by the University or the Colleges are very numerous and various, and those given by Professors and Readers are restricted only by the conditions of the different Chairs or Readerships. But many professorial lectures, and nearly all lectures given by College Tutors and Lecturers, have some reference to the requirements of the Ex-

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amination Statutes, and are therefore sharply divided into 'Pass' Lectures and 'Honour' Lectures. The lectures which are intended to qualify candidates for the Pass Examinations are as a rule given only to the members of the particular College to which the Lecturer belongs, or for which he is lecturing, although it is in some cases possible for members of Colleges other than that for which the lecture is given to obtain admission to the lectures by the payment of a small fee.

A course of lectures usually consists of one, two, or (most commonly) three lectures a week for the eight weeks of full Term; the delivery of each lecture occupying a little less than an hour. Most lectures are given at 10 or 11 A.M. or at noon, but professorial lectures which are not intended for the candidates in a particular School are generally given at 1 or at 2 P.M., and occasionally a course of lectures is given at 4.45 or 5.45 P.M. The number of lectures attended by an Undergraduate varies with circumstances, but any Undergraduate whose name has been entered on a Lecturer's list is expected either to attend or to excuse his absence.

### TUITION.

As has been explained above (Chap. IV), the University as such does not, in providing its courses of teaching and examinations, make any disciplinary regulations, except that it refuses the B.A. degree to any one who cannot produce certificates of proficiency in certain prescribed subjects of study; the duty of securing the industry and providing for the requirements of the individual student is left wholly to the different Societies within the University. Both the Colleges and Halls and the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students make provision for the due regulation and supervision of the studies of their junior members, and every Undergraduate is, on coming into residence, referred by the officers of the Society in which he has matriculated to some one who will be able to advise him both at first in his selection of his course of study and subsequently in his preparation for an Examination or 'School.' Changes in the University curriculum, and the multiplication of the alternatives open to candidates in the different Schools, as well as the increased number of Undergraduates requiring instruction, have made it impossible for

the two or three Tutors (properly so called) in each College to undertake the whole of the tutorial work required by the College, and the difficulty has been met by the appointment of College 'Lecturers,' who, though they are sometimes not resident within the walls of the College, and are sometimes primarily at all events members of another College, are nevertheless in fact, if not in name, Tutors of the College or Colleges whose members they teach, so that in this way a University Professor or Reader may, as a College Lecturer, become responsible for some part of the ordinary College tuition. The tuition supplied by the Colleges in this way is now very complete, and unless an Undergraduate happens to require teaching in some subject not very commonly studied, he will not, if he is of average ability, need the assistance of a private Tutor. Occasionally indeed a candidate for Honours may for one reason or another find it advantageous to read for a Term or two Terms with some one who has given special attention to some part of the subjects which the candidate is offering for an Examination, but as a rule only those who from defective training or other causes fall below the average standard of attainment require more full and individual help than the College organizations can afford. And before he selects a private tutor an Undergraduate should consult his College Tutor, whose opinion will probably be a safer guide than mere report.

College tuition is a charge in College battels, and is stated under the head of each College in Chapter III: the fee of a private Tutor is fixed by long-established custom at £10 for an hour's teaching on each of three days in the week for eight weeks; if more or less teaching is given the fee varies accordingly. Some private Tutors form small classes, the fee for which varies with the Tutor and with the subject of study.

## CHAPTER VII.

### EXAMINATIONS.

THE teaching and many of the other advantages of the University are open to all its members, whether they do or do not enter for and pass its Examinations; but the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and consequently all degrees of which the B.A. degree is a condition precedent—all degrees, that is, except those in Music and the newly established degrees in Letters and Science—are open only to those who are willing to pursue the courses of study recognized by the University. Any one therefore who wishes to reside without entering for the Examinations in Arts, should obtain beforehand exemption from the often strict regulations of the different Societies within the University, to one of which he must necessarily belong. Such exemption is often allowed by Colleges upon proof of the intention of serious study, and the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students have made a special regulation providing for the admission of persons not proposing to proceed to the B.A. degree (p. 21).

The admission of candidates for the new 'Research' degrees who have not qualified for a degree in Arts is regulated by University Statute (p. 222); and compliance with the Statute will no doubt be regarded as sufficient qualification for admission to any Society within the University.

Examinations in Arts, more usually called 'Schools,' are sharply divided into Pass and Honour Examinations; in the former there is but one standard, in the latter the names of candidates who satisfy the examiners are distributed into three or four classes, each of which represents a different level of merit. No one is admitted to a place in the Class Lists who has exceeded a certain number of Terms reckoned from the date of his matriculation, but no limits of

time or standing are prescribed for the Pass Examinations; and no conditions of residence are attached by the University to either Pass or Honour Examinations: it is simply for the attainment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and not for any other purpose, that residence is obligatory. Every College and Hall, however, as well as the Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students, has its own rules, both with regard to residence and the entry for examinations; in some Colleges every member is expected to read for Honours in one or more Schools, and every Society possesses and exercises the right of removing from its books the name of any Undergraduate who does not qualify himself for a degree within reasonable time.

The number of examinations is now very large, and it is extremely difficult to give a brief account of all the 'avenues to a degree.' For the B.A. degree the candidate must pass or obtain exemption from three examinations: of these, Responsions are described below, the First Public Examination in Chapter VIII, and the Second Public Examination in Chapter IX. The examinations for the higher degrees of Bachelor of Civil Law and of Bachelor of Medicine will be found in Chapter X.

The somewhat complicated provisions by which a wide choice of alternatives is allowed to any one who has passed Responsions, and wishes to enter for one of the Final Honour Schools, are set forth in Chapter VIII (p. 134). But any one whose preference for some one of these Final Schools is already determined cannot do better than turn to Chapter IX or X (p. 151 and p. 190) for the account of the School he has chosen, or intends to choose. He will find in these Chapters, together with a description of the Schools themselves, an account of the various courses of study and examination by which each is usually preceded, and he will then by working backwards to Chapter VIII acquire a clearer view of the conditions which he must satisfy than he can hope to do if he begins by unravelling the prospective provisions of the Statutes, which are necessarily, though in some ways inconveniently, placed under the head of the First Public Examination (Chapter VIII). The table printed on p. 138 may possibly be of assistance, by affording on a single page a view of the whole 'examination system,' and consequently of the contents of the following chapters.

## RESPONSIONS.

['Responsions' includes (1) 'Stated Subjects,' (2) 'Additional Subjects.' It is only the Examination in Stated Subjects which must be passed or from which exemption must be obtained by *all* candidates for the B.A. degree; and candidates are deemed to have 'passed Responsions' who have passed in the 'Stated Subjects.' The Examination in Additional Subjects is taken only by those who wish to obtain exemption from the Classical part of the First Public Examination (see p. 136), and to apply themselves as early as possible to the study of the subjects of the Final Honour Schools other than Classical. For Additional Subjects, see below, p. 131; in the following paragraphs (pp. 126-31) 'Responsions' stands for the Examination in Stated Subjects.]

The University holds no entrance examination, and any one who can satisfy the requirements of a College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, is matriculated without question. It is now possible to pass Responsions before coming into residence, and many Colleges and Halls, as well as the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, recommend their Undergraduates to enter for Responsions either before or immediately after their matriculation examination; while some accept the certificate of the examiners in Responsions—'the Masters of the Schools'—in place of part or whole of the matriculation examination. And since Responsions, or some examination of like nature and of equivalent difficulty, must be passed before any other University examination for the B.A. degree, the knowledge of Greek and Latin indicated below may be taken to be (except for persons born in Asia of Asiatic parents, see p. 253) the irreducible minimum without which no 'class' or 'pass,' except in Music, can be obtained. Those, therefore, who wish to obtain Honours in any of the non-classical subjects of the B.A. curriculum should be prepared to pass Responsions not later than their first Term: candidates for Scholarships other than Classical, in particular, will find either that they are expected to show at the time of their examination enough Classical knowledge to enable them to pass Responsions, or that they are required in case of election to pass Responsions before they commence residence. It has to be remembered also that (with the exception again of persons born in Asia of Asiatic parents) every one who enters for any Final School must have previously satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture, which includes the Greek text of two of the Gospels, or, if he

objects on religious grounds to that examination, in a substituted Greek book (p. 140). But when these two examinations have been passed the candidate for the B.A. degree may, if he will, select subjects which do not involve acquaintance with Greek and Latin.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE EXAMINATION.

Responsions are held four times a year, beginning—

- (a) On the third Tuesday before (full) Michaelmas Term. (In 1901, Sept. 24.)
- (b) In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms on the Tuesday in the first week after the eighth week of Full Term. (In 1901, March 19.)
- (c) In Easter and Trinity Term on the Tuesday in the second week after the eighth week of Full Term. (In 1901, June 24.)

All these four examinations are open (1) to members of the University, (2) to any one who intends to enter the University.

The former may enter their names in person (at an hour and place specified in the *University Gazette*), or through their College Tutors; the latter—and no one is a member of the University until he has been formally matriculated before the Vice-Chancellor (p. 22)—can only give in their names through the Head (or Tutor) of a College or Hall, or the Censor (or Tutor) of the Non-Collegiate Students, who must at the same time send a declaration that the candidate *bona fide* desires admission at his College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student as the case may be. Non-matriculated candidates must therefore apply in the first place to a College or Hall or to the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, and must remember that if they secure admission to Responsions through the good offices of a particular Society, they thereby pledge themselves to offer themselves for matriculation, if possible, as members of that Society.

The names of all candidates must be in the hands of the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties on or before an advertised date in the sixth week of full Term, except in the case of the September examination, when names are usually received six days before the advertised date of the examination; and every one is required

- (a) To pay a fee of £2 2s.;



(b) To state on a form, obtainable from the Colleges, the subjects in which he desires to be examined.

[Names may be entered up to noon on the Friday before the examination; the *additional* fee is two guineas.]

(STATED) SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

**For the year October 10, 1900—Oct. 9, 1901.**

Candidates must offer the following :—

(1) Arithmetic—the whole <sup>1</sup>.

(2) *Either* Algebra.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such equations.

*Or* Geometry.

Euclid's Elements, Books I, II<sup>2</sup>. Euclid's axioms will be required, and no proof of any proposition will be admitted which assumes the proof of anything not proved in preceding propositions of Euclid.

(3) Greek and Latin Grammar.

(4) Translation from English into Latin Prose.

(5) Greek and Latin Authors.

Candidates must offer two books, one Greek and one Latin. The following portions of the under-mentioned authors will be accepted.

DEMOSTHENES : (1) Philippics 1-3, and Olynthiacs 1-3, or (2) De Corona.

EURIPIDES, any two of the following plays : Hecuba, Medea, Alcestis, Bacchae.

HOMER, (1) Iliad 1-5, or 2-6; or (2) Odyssey 1-5, or 2-6.

PLATO, Apology and Crito.

SOPHOCLES, Antigone and Ajax.

XENOPHON, Anabasis 1-4 or 2-5.

CAESAR, De Bello Gallico, 1-4.

<sup>1</sup> Candidates are expected to be able to do correctly sums in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Practice, Proportion and its applications, Interest (Simple and Compound), Square Measure and Square Root.

<sup>2</sup> Candidates should be careful to answer questions in both books.

CICERO : (1) the first two Philippic Orations ; or (2) the four Cati-line Orations, and In Verrem, Act. I ; or (3) the Orations Pro Murena and Pro Lege Manilia ; or (4) the treatises De Senectute and De Amicitia.

HORACE : (1) Odes 1-4 ; or (2) Satires ; or (3) Epistles.

LIVY, Books 21 and 22.

VIRGIL : (1) the Bucolics, with books 1-3 of the Aeneid ; or (2) the Georgics ; or (3) the Aeneid, books 1-5, or 2-6.

If any candidate desires to offer books or authors not contained in the above list, he is required by the Statutes of the University to give notice of his desire to do so *at least a fortnight before* the day fixed for the commencement of the Examination. Such notice should be given through the College or Hall to which the candidate belongs or desires to belong, or through the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be. It should be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Studies for Responsions, Office of the Boards of Faculties, Clarendon Building, Broad Street.

The papers set in Responsions are published, and may be obtained at the Clarendon Press Depository, High Street, Oxford. The price is 1s. ; or for papers set before Hilary Term, 1887, 6d.

*Sanskrit, Arabic, and Pāli.*

For the alternatives allowed to Asiatic candidates see Chapter XV.

#### ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION.

The exact date of the commencement of each examination is published some time beforehand in the *University Gazette*, and may be ascertained by non-matriculated candidates on application to the Head or Tutor of the Society through which the candidate proposes to enter his name : the date may be calculated approximately by reference to p. 127 and p. 86. The Examination is held in the New Schools (in High Street) : the papers on the five stated subjects usually occupy three days. The order in which they are given is at the discretion of the Masters of the Schools, who have the power of inviting 'the attendance of any candidate in stated subjects for such further examination as they may think desirable.' But except for the Additional Subjects (p. 131) there is now practically no *viva voce* examination in Responsions.

At the close of the examination the names of those candidates

who have satisfied the Masters of the Schools in all the subjects of examination are posted in the Entrance Hall of the Schools, and are afterwards published in the *University Gazette*.

Those who fail to satisfy the Examiners are at liberty to enter their names as above prescribed for a subsequent examination.

The Masters of the Schools cannot give any information as to the work of a candidate except on the application of a College or Non-Collegiate officer, nor can they receive any communication from a candidate except through such an officer.

#### EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.

Every one who desires to be admitted to any other University examination for the B.A. degree except Responsions (or the examination in additional subjects at Responsions) must either pass Responsions (i. e. in the five stated subjects) or (as soon as may be after matriculation) pay five shillings and register with the Secretary of the Board of Faculties one of the following certificates or combinations of certificates :—

- (1) a certificate that he has passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge;
- (2) a certificate of having gained a class in the Final Senior Freshman Examination of the University of Dublin.
- (3) a certificate from the Delegates of Local Examinations showing that he is an 'Affiliated Student' (p. 251), or that under the provisions of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities he is exempt from passing Responsions (see p. 252);
- (4) one or more Higher Certificates from the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examiners showing that he has satisfied them in Greek, Latin, and Elementary Mathematics either in the same or separate examinations (p. 267);
- (5) a statement by the Secretary to the Delegates for the Examination of Schools that he has in one examination satisfied the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examiners in all of certain subjects held to be equivalent to Responsions (p. 267);
- (6) *either* a Graduation (Master of Arts) diploma of one of the Scotch Universities endorsed with the subjects offered;

- [these must include Latin, Greek, and Mathematics;] or the Preliminary Examination Certificate of the Joint Board of Examiners for the Scotch Universities, endorsed with the subject offered; these must include Latin and Greek in the higher standard, and Mathematics in the lower standard at least; and the Candidate, unless he also holds a Graduation Diploma, must have passed in all these subjects in the same examination; or a Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department, of at least the higher grade in Latin and Greek and at least the lower grade in Mathematics; and the Candidate, unless he also holds a Graduation Diploma, must have passed in all these subjects in the same examination.
- (7) a certificate that he has shown sufficient merit in the Oxford Senior Local Examinations to be excused from Responsions (p. 273);
  - (8) a certificate from the Head or Vice-gerent of his College or Hall, or from the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, that he is on the list of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, or that, having been on such list, he has become a member of that Service.

### ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS AT RESPONSIONS.

Those who wish under the conditions explained on p. 136 to be excused from the classical part of the First Public Examination may offer an additional subject (with or without the 'stated subjects') at any Responsions Examination. They need not have been matriculated, but, if not, they must be *bona fide* candidates for admission to some Society within the University (p. 127). The examination begins on the Friday next following the examination in Stated Subjects.

The subject chosen must be specified and the fee of ten shillings and sixpence paid at the time of entering the candidate's name. Names are received on the same day as for Stated Subjects; with £2 *2s. extra* fee they may be entered up to the Monday before the day on which the examination in Additional Subjects begins.

Any one of the following books or subjects may be offered.

I. Greek or Latin historical or philosophical authors :—

Herodotus, Books 5, 6. Plato, *Apology* and *Meno*. Livy, Books 21 and 22. Tacitus, *Agricola* and *Germania*.

II. French, German, or Italian historical or philosophical authors :—

Boissier<sup>1</sup>, *Cicéron et ses amis* (omitting the essays on Atticus and Caelius).

Montesquieu, *Esprit des Loix*, Books 1-10.

Ranke, *Savonarola und die florentinische Republik gegen Ende des fünfzehnten Jahrhunderts* (in *Historisch-biographische Studien*).

Lessing, *Laokoön*, Sections 1-18.

Machiavelli, *Il Principe*.

Dino Compagni, *Cronaca Fiorentina* (3rd edition, Turin, 1884).

III. Bacon, *Novum Organum*, Book I.

IV. The Elements of Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

These may be studied in Fowler's *Elements of Deductive Logic* and the first five chapters of Fowler's *Elements of Inductive Logic* (omitting the sections on Classification, Nomenclature and Terminology, and the notes appended at the end of each chapter), or in Jevons' *Elementary Lessons in Logic*, or in any other works which cover the same ground.

The following rules should be observed :

All Candidates will be examined in the contents of the specified book as well as in the text; part of the examination will be *viva voce*.

Candidates who offer any of the subjects specified under sections I and II will be required to translate passages not only from the books which they offer, but also from one or more prose authors not offered by them in the same language. They may be examined *viva voce* in passages not offered by them.

Candidates are not allowed to offer as an additional subject a portion of the authors which they offer or offered as stated subjects, or which are specified on any certificate (see p. 130) exempting them from Responsions.

Candidates who propose to read for the School of Jurisprudence are recommended to refer to a similar provision with reference to the Preliminary Examination in that School, p. 201.

<sup>1</sup> After Oct. 9, 1901, this book will be replaced by Robert Dreyfus, *Essai sur les lois agraires sous la république romaine* (Paris, Calman Lévy, 1898).

## EQUIVALENT EXAMINATIONS.

Any one may claim exemption from the Examination in an Additional Subject who registers with the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties with a fee of five shillings any one of the following :—

(1) A certificate that he has in the Oxford (Senior) Local Examinations (p. 273) shown sufficient merit in French or in German or in Italian to secure the said exemption.

(2) A Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examiners (p. 267), stating that he has passed in French or in German, or passed with distinction in Greek or in Latin.

(3) A certificate from the Scotch Education Department of the Honours Grade in Greek, Latin, French, or German.

*For the Examination of Students of Music see p. 217.*

## FURTHER EXAMINATION IN MATHEMATICS.

Candidates in Responsions who desire to register themselves as students in Medicine may offer themselves for a further examination in Mathematics. They may be admitted to such further examination either at the same examination in which they offer Stated Subjects, or, if they have passed Responsions or are statutably exempt, at any subsequent examination.

The subjects of the further examination will be—

(1) Algebra, under the conditions prescribed for the examination in Stated Subjects; *and* (2) the elements of Geometry as treated in the first *three* books of Euclid, together with easy deductions from those books.

Candidates must satisfy the Masters of the Schools in both Subjects; but no Candidate who is offering Algebra as a Stated Subject, or has passed in Algebra at a previous examination in Stated Subjects, will be required to offer Algebra again at the further examination.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### EXAMINATIONS (CONTINUED).

A CANDIDATE for the B.A. degree who has passed Responsions or an equivalent examination has many different courses of study open to him. He has now to decide, if he has not already done so, whether he will aim at obtaining Honours in some School, or content himself with a Pass degree. In either case he will have to pass or obtain exemption from two examinations—the First Public Examination conducted by Moderators, and improperly called ‘Moderations,’ and the Second Public Examination, vulgarly called ‘Greats.’

The First Public Examination (Moderations) is divided into three parts:—

I. An Examination in Holy Scripture.

II. An Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis*, which is—(a) A Pass Examination for those who do not seek Honours: ‘Pass Moderations’; (b) An Honour Examination: ‘Classical Honour Moderations.’ These are of course alternative examinations.

III. An Examination for those who seek Honours in Mathematics: ‘Mathematical Honour Moderations.’

The Second Public Examination is divided into—(1) A Pass School containing many subdivisions or ‘Groups’; (2) Eight (‘Final’) Honour Schools (see p. 151), of which two, Jurisprudence and Natural Science, include certain Preliminary Examinations.

Of these Examinations that in Holy Scripture (or in the books which may be substituted) is compulsory on all candidates for the degree of B.A.: it cannot be taken before the end of the first year from matriculation (see p. 140), nor before Responsions, but it may precede or follow the examination in the Additional Subject at Responsions, any other part of the First Public Examination, or the Preliminary Examinations. The other Examinations are to a large extent alternative; the chief distinction is between Pass and Honour Schools.

*Pass in both First and Second Public Examinations.*

The complicated rules which condition the other examinations scarcely affect the candidate for a Pass degree. He must take the Pass School in *Literis Graecis et Latinis* at the First, and three groups of the Pass School at the Second, Public Examination. He may enter for the First at the end of the first year, and may pass the groups of the Second, either separately or together, at any time after passing the First, so that he should be qualified by examination for the degree as soon as, or before, he is qualified by the three years' residence which is required.

The Honour man's choice of his course must be determined by a consideration not only of his own ability and preference, but also of the length of time which he is prepared to spend, whether three, four, or five years.

*Honours in both First and Second Public Examinations.*

The full Classical course is Honour Moderations (p. 143) in the second, and *Literae Humaniores* (p. 159) at the end of the fourth (rarely the third) year from matriculation.

The full Mathematical course is Honour Moderations (p. 149) in the first or second, and the Final Honour School of Mathematics (p. 168) in the third or fourth year. An additional subject in Responsions (or Classical Moderations, Pass or Class) must be taken some time before the Final School.

These courses have sometimes been conjoined with success in the five years which are allowed any one who takes honours in two Final Schools; and each admits of the addition in a fifth year of another Final Honour School. Thus Modern History, Law, or Theology are sometimes taken after *Literae Humaniores*, and Physics after Mathematics.

Honours in Classical Moderations are a qualification for entrance to any Final Honour School<sup>1</sup>; and many of those who obtain them do not go on to *Literae Humaniores* but to the Schools of Modern History, Law, or Theology.

Honours in Mathematical Moderations, preceded or followed by an Additional Subject at Responsions, are a qualification for entrance to any Final Honour School<sup>1</sup> except that of English, and some who

<sup>1</sup> Either Classical or Mathematical Honours in Moderations also carry exemption from the special regulations (p. 172) of the Final Honour School



have obtained them have taken non-mathematical Final Schools, such as Literae Humaniores and Chemistry, with success.

*Honours in the First, Pass in the Second Public Examination.*

Any one who has obtained Classical Honours from the Moderators may, if he pleases, take three groups in the Final Pass School, and so qualify for the degree in three years or less from matriculation. This course is not very commonly adopted, as the work for the Final Honour Schools is to most men more novel, and therefore more attractive than that for Moderations; so that if they seek honours at one examination only, they prefer to do so at the Second. Any one who has obtained Honours in Mathematical Moderations may similarly proceed to the Final Pass School, but may not offer the two Mathematical Groups C (1) and C (2). He must however pass in an additional subject at Responsions.

A candidate in Honour Classical Moderations who fails to obtain Honours may nevertheless pass; this 'gulf' has the same effect as a pass in the Pass School.

A candidate in Honour Mathematical Moderations may be similarly passed by the Moderators; this 'gulf' (with a pass in an Additional Subject) admits (subject to the special regulations, p. 172) to the Honour School of Natural Science, and to all the other Final Honour Schools except that of English; but not to the Final Pass School. But a candidate who passes in Honour Mathematical Moderations (see p. 149) in the subjects of Group C (1) or C (2) or both is deemed to have satisfied the examiners in the Final Pass School in such subject or subjects.

*Pass in the First, Honours in the Second Public Examination.*

Now that certain alternatives to Pass Moderations are allowed the course to be adopted depends almost entirely upon the choice of a Final School. To the Final School of Natural Science special conditions of entrance are attached (see p. 172), and for the newly established School of English Literature (p. 188), Classical Moderations, Pass or Class, are necessary. For all the other Final Schools, Literae Humaniores, Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Modern History, of Natural Science. The 'gulf' in either School does not carry this exemption.

Theology, Oriental Studies, a candidate who does not seek Honours in Moderations as described above may qualify himself by passing:—

1. Classical Moderations : Pass School.
2. Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence (see p. 201), preceded by an additional subject at Responsions.
3. Preliminary Examination in the School of Natural Science (see p. 172), preceded or followed by an additional subject at Responsions.

Of these the last is seldom taken except as a preliminary to the Final School of Natural Science, and the majority of those who take the second proceed to the Final Schools of Jurisprudence and Modern History.

Any one who has passed Responsions before matriculation should have no difficulty in passing any of these, except perhaps Natural Science, by the end of his first year, and thus obtaining two or three years for his Final School. Some Colleges do not allow their Undergraduates a fourth year of residence unless they take Honours in Moderations. It is, however, necessary to explain that the alternatives to Classical Moderations are intended primarily for those who obtain Honours in the Final Schools. If therefore any one who has passed either of the Preliminary Examinations should for any reason abandon his intention of taking a Final Honour School, or if entering for a Final Honour School he should fail to obtain Honours (either at a first or subsequent attempt, see p. 157), he must, to qualify himself for the degree, go back to Pass Moderations; and so obtain admission to the Final Pass School. But though he will not be excused from any part of Pass Moderations, his work for the Final Pass School will be lightened, as he will only be required to pass in one group—an ancient or modern language—taken from Groups A (1), A (3), A (4), B (2), B (5)<sup>1</sup>.

\* \* The alternative ‘avenues to a degree’ are restated on the next page; the table must be read from left to right, as it is assumed that the candidate’s course of study is determined by his choice of a Final School.

<sup>1</sup> *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. 1. C. § 2. cl. 4* (Jurisprudence Preliminary), cl. 2 (Science Preliminary); *Examination Statutes* (1900), p. 36.

## ALTERNATIVES

In the Second Public Examination the

Pass School (p. 152)

*preceded by*

1. Pass School (p. 141) } *in Litt.*
2. Honour School (p. 143) } *Gr. et Lat.*
3. Honour Mathematics (p. 149), *preceded or followed by* an 'Additional Subject' (p. 131)

*Honour Schools.*

1. Litt. Hum. (p. 159)
2. Mathematics (p. 168)
3. Jurisprudence (p. 202)
4. Modern History (p. 180)
5. Theology (p. 194)
6. Oriental Studies (p. 187)

*preceded by*

1, 2, 3 as 1, 2, 3 above.

4. Law Preliminary (p. 201), *preceded by* an 'Additional Subject' (p. 131)

5. Science Preliminary (p. 172), *preceded or followed by* an 'Additional Subject' (p. 131)

7. Natural Science (p. 170) (except Astronomy, which must be preceded by (a))

*preceded by*

(a) either 2 or 3 above or any Final Honour School; or (b) subject to special regulations (p. 172), either 1 or 4 or 5 above

8. English Language and Literature (p. 188)

*preceded by*

either 1 or 2 above or any Final Honour School

*together with*  
Holy Scripture  
(p. 140)

*preceded by*  
Responsions  
(p. 126).

## THE FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION (MODERATIONS).

### GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE EXAMINATION.

The parts of the Examination (p. 134) may (if more than one is taken) be passed at the same time or at different times.

The following regulations apply to all parts of the Examination alike.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES:—

For the privileges of those who are members of Affiliated Colleges or have been matriculated as 'Affiliated Students' see p. 251.

(1) Candidates must have entered on the fourth Term from their matriculation. Candidates for Honours must not have exceeded their eighth Term.

(2) Candidates must have passed Responsions or have registered with the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties (with the fee of five shillings) one of the certificates carrying exemption from Responsions (see p. 130).

### ENTRY OF NAMES, &c. :—

(1) Candidates must either in person or through their Tutors give in their names and a list (on a form provided for the purpose) of books and subjects offered by them at an appointed place and time (the time is always in the fifth week of Full Term) to the Secretary of the Boards of Faculties.

A candidate who has omitted to enter his name at the time fixed may do so up to noon of the fourth day before that on which the part or parts of the Examination for which he offers himself begins (or if the fourth day be a Sunday, up to noon of the Saturday preceding), on payment of Two Guineas in addition to the statutable fee or fees, on the occasion of each application.

(2) They must also pay the fee or fees (£1 1s. for each part of the Examination).

### EQUIVALENT EXAMINATION:—

No one is required to pass this Examination who has passed the General Examination at Cambridge, and has been incorporated at Oxford.

### 1. The Examination in Holy Scripture.

Satisfying the Moderators *in Sacra Scriptura* (or alternative subjects) is a condition of admission to any Final School.

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION :—

These are—(1) One of the Synoptic Gospels (at present the Gospel of St. Luke) and the Gospel of St. John.

[Candidates are expected to be able to translate the Greek text, and to answer questions on the subject-matter.]

(2) *Either* the subject-matter of the Acts of the Apostles, *or* that of some portion of the Old Testament (at present the two books of Kings), to be studied in each case in the Revised Version of 1885.

In the following cases alternative subjects are allowed :—

(1) A candidate who, being of full age, objects on religious grounds, or for whom, not being of full age, his parent or guardian objects on religious grounds, to an examination in Holy Scripture, is permitted to offer instead thereof a Greek book—at present the *Phaedo* of Plato. A statement of the objection, signed by the candidate or his guardian as the case may be, must be given or sent through the Tutor when the name is entered.

(2) A candidate who is not a European British subject (p. 253) may offer the Sanskrit, Pāli, or English books specified on p. 254.

#### TIME AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION :—

The Examination is partly in writing and partly *viva voce* (see p. 142); it is held in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms on the Saturday in the seventh week of full Term: it is also held on the second Saturday before the commencement of full Term in October. A candidate who has matriculated in October is eligible in Trinity Term (May or June) of the following year: one who has matriculated in January is not eligible till the following December.

### 2. The Examination in Literis Graecis et Latinis.

This is, as has been explained (p. 134), either a Pass or an Honour Examination. The examinations which in the case of candidates for Honours in a Final School are alternative to this examination are stated above (p. 135).

## PASS SCHOOL.

## SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION :—

Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each of the following subjects :—

*a.* Three books, one Latin and two Greek, or two Latin and one Greek, from the following list, one of such books at least being some portion of an historical or a philosophical work selected from those books which are marked with an asterisk.

## GREEK.

\*Herodotus, V, VI.  
 \*Thucydides, VI, VII.  
 \*Xenophon, Memorabilia, I, II, IV.  
 \*Plato, Apologia, Meno.  
 \*Aristotle, Politics, I, III.  
 Homer, Il. VI-X.  
 Aristophanes, Acharnenses, Ranae.  
 Demosthenes, De Corona.

## LATIN.

\*Livy, XXI-XXII.  
 \*Tacitus, Agricola and Germania.  
 \*Sallust, Bellum Catilinarium and Jugurthinum.  
 Cicero, *either* Pro Murena, Pro Milone, *or* Pro Roscio Amerino, Pro Milone.  
 Terence, Andria, Phormio, Adelphi.  
 Virgil, Georgics.  
 Horace, Sat. I, II; Epist. I, II.  
 Juvenal (except Sat. II, VI, IX, XV, XVI).

Candidates are required 'to show a competent knowledge both of the text and of the contents of the books which they offer.'

The following are the rules relating to the choice of books :—

No candidate is allowed to offer any of the same books, or a portion of any of the same authors, in which he passed in Responsions or which are specified on any<sup>1</sup> Certificate by which he obtains exemption from Responsions, except in the following cases :—

(i) Candidates who have offered any portion of Cicero other than his Orations at Responsions, or in the Local Examinations, may offer Orations of Cicero.

(ii) Candidates who have offered any portions of Horace which do not include any part of the Satires and Epistles at Responsions, or in the Local Examinations, may offer the Satires and Epistles of Horace.

No candidate may offer the portion of a Greek or Latin author (if any) offered by him either as an additional subject at Responsions or in the Preliminary School of Jurisprudence.

*Sanskrit, Arabic, and Pāli :—*

The books which may be offered by candidates (not being European British subjects) in place of one of the above languages are stated on p. 254.

<sup>1</sup> The Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Board (p. 267) does not now specify books: the 'statement' that the candidate is excused from Responsions does.

**b. Either the Elements of Logic, Deductive and Inductive:**

These may be studied in Fowler's *Elements of Deductive Logic* and the first five chapters of Fowler's *Elements of Inductive Logic* (omitting the sections on Classification, Nomenclature, and Terminology, and the notes appended at the end of each chapter), or in Jevons' *Elementary Lessons in Logic*, or in any other works which cover the same ground.

**Or, the Elements of Algebra and Geometry.**

(i) *In Algebra*, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities (including simple irrational quantities expressed by radical signs or fractional indices), Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations containing one or two unknown quantities, Quadratic Equations containing one unknown quantity, Questions producing such Equations, and the simplest properties of Ratio and Proportion.

(ii) *In Geometry*, Euclid, Books III and IV. Euclid's axioms will be required, and no proof of any proposition will be admitted which assumes anything not proved in preceding propositions of Euclid.

**c. Translation of English into Latin.** [Candidates are expected to translate into Latin Prose without grammatical mistakes a passage of an English author slightly more idiomatic than is required at Responsions.]

**d. Translation of passages of Greek and Latin books not specially prepared.**

**TIME AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION:—**

The examination is held three times a year; on the Monday in the eighth week of Michaelmas, Hilary, and (Easter or) Trinity (full) Terms. A candidate who has matriculated in October is eligible for examination in Trinity Term (May or June) of the year following: one who has matriculated in January in the following December.

The examination is partly in writing and partly *viva voce*: the order of the papers is at the discretion of the Examiners. The paper work occupies two days and a half, and the *viva voce* examination begins as soon as the examination of candidates who offer Holy Scripture only is finished; the candidates are for this purpose arranged (alphabetically for the most part) in two divisions or schools, to each of which three Examiners are assigned; a list of each school is exhibited in the Hall of the Schools, and as eighteen candidates (in the order of the list) are examined in each school simultaneously each day until the list is exhausted, the day on which a candidate will be required to appear can be calculated from

the list. But as from the withdrawal of names or other causes there may be changes in the list, candidates will do well either to consult the list from day to day, or, if they leave Oxford, to arrange to be informed if an alteration is made. Candidates who desire to withdraw their names should inform the Clerk of the Schools by (at latest) noon on the day before the day of their *viva voce*. Any candidate who (for urgent reasons) desires the alteration of the day appointed for his examination can make application to the Moderators through some officer of his College or Hall, or the Censor or Tutor of Non-Collegiate Students. Any candidate who fails to answer to his name at the appointed time is liable to have his name erased from the list, unless he is able to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of his having had a valid reason for his absence, in which case another place in the order of the examination is assigned to him by the Moderators. Occasionally a candidate whose work has been not altogether satisfactory is given another paper at the time of his *viva voce* examination. At the close of each day's examination the names of those who have satisfied the Moderators are posted in the Entrance Hall of the Schools, and are afterwards published in the *University Gazette*.

### **The Examination in Literis Graecis et Latinis.**

#### **HONOUR SCHOOL.**

This School was established in 1852, when it was thought desirable to break up the School of Literae Humaniores into two parts, an earlier examination in Poets and Orators, and a final one in Historians and Philosophers. To the poets and orators were added a few other books to be taken as alternatives, such as Thucydides, Livy, Tacitus; and certain special subjects, such as Philology, Ancient Literature, and Logic. These, with Composition and Unseen Translation Papers, constituted the examination in 'Honour Classical Moderations.'

A few years ago it was felt that the study of Classics for this School had become rather too mechanical; and a further modification was made in the examination, of which the aim was to encourage rather wider reading and lay more stress on the literary side of the training. The new system came into operation in Hilary Term, 1886, and its details are fully given in the following regulations.



## SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:—

I. 'Books.' (a) The four 'necessary books': viz. Homer, Virgil, Demosthenes<sup>1</sup>, and Cicero's Orations<sup>2</sup>. Candidates are simply required to translate passages from these authors: three hours are allowed for each of the two papers which are given.

(b) Three books taken from the following list; not more than one book may be taken from each group.

A.	B.
<p>Three plays, one of each author, selected from</p> <p>(1) Aeschylus: Agamemnon, Choephoroe, Eumenides Prometheus Vinctus.</p> <p>(2) Sophocles: any play.</p> <p>(3) Euripides: Bacchae, Hercules Furens, Hippolytus, Ion, Iphigenia in Tauris, Medea, Phoenissae: or the Trilogy of Aeschylus.</p>	<p>(1) Aristophanes, any three of the following plays—Acharnenses, Aves, Equites, Nubes, Ranae, Vespaes.</p> <p>(2) Thucydides, any three consecutive books. [Odes.]</p> <p>(3) Pindar, Olympian and Pythian</p> <p>(4) Theocritus.</p> <p>(5) Plato, Republic, Books I-IV: or the Gorgias and Protagoras.</p>
C.	D.
<p>(1) Horace, Odes, Epodes, Carmen Saeculare, and Ars Poetica, with one book of the Satires and the first book of the Epistles.</p> <p>(2) Juvenal (omitting Satires 2, 6, 9), with either Persius or one book of the Satires of Horace.</p> <p>(3) Catullus (selections published by the Clarendon Press), with Propertius, Books I, II or III, IV.</p>	<p>(1) Tacitus, Annals, I-IV, or the Histories.</p> <p>(2) Livy, Books II-V.</p> <p>(3) Plautus, any three of the following plays—Amphitruo, Aulularia, Captivi, Menaechni, Miles Gloriosus, Mostellaria, Rudens, Trinummus. [VII.]</p> <p>(4) Lucan: Pharsalia, Books IV-</p> <p>(5) Lucretius, Books I, II, III, V.</p> <p>(6) Cicero: Letters, parts I and II of Watson's Selection, or De Oratore, Books I, II.</p> <p>(7) Pro Caecina, Pro Quintio, Pro Roscio Comoedo, Pro Balbo, Pro Tullio.</p>

The examination in these books will include questions bearing upon their contents, style, and literary history: three hours are allowed for the paper in each book.

<sup>1</sup> Orations 1-57 in Dindorf's fourth edition; except 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 25, 26, 40, 42, 46, 49, 53; 56.

<sup>2</sup> Except the five orations under D (7) and Pro Tullio, Pro Fonteio, Cum Senatu, Cum Populo Gratias Egit, De Domo Sua, De Haruspicio Responso, Pro Scauro, Philippics 8-14.

## II. 'Subjects.' One at least of the following:—

- (1) The History of the Greek Drama, with Aristotle's Poetics (omitting cc. 20 and 25).
- (2) The History of Attic Oratory, with Aristotle, Rhetoric, Book III.
- (3) The History of Roman Poetry to the end of the Augustan Age, with Horace, Epistles II. 1, 2, and Ars Poetica, to be studied with special reference to the literary criticism contained therein.
- (4) The elements of Deductive Logic, with  
*Either, Selecta ex Organo Aristoteleo Capitula* (Clarendon Press, 1897). (For sections to be studied, see *Examination Statutes*, 1900, p. 32.)  
*Or, such portions of Inductive Logic as are contained in Mill's Logic, Bk. III, ch. i-iv, vi-viii, x-xii, and xx.*
- (5) The elements of Comparative Philology as applied to Greek and Latin, with a special knowledge of either Greek or Latin Philology.
- (6) The outlines of the history of Greek sculpture, B. C. 600-320, with the passages on the subject in H. S. Jones' *Select Passages from Ancient Writers, illustrative of the History of Greek Sculpture*.

Candidates are recommended not to offer more than two of these subjects.

Three hours are usually allowed to the paper in each subject.

## III. 'Composition' and other papers.

The following are necessary:—

- i. Latin Prose Composition. (Three hours.)
- ii. 'Unseen' translation from Greek and Latin authors other than the four named in Sect. I (a). (Three hours.)
- iii. A 'general' paper in Greek and Latin Grammar, Literary Criticism, and Antiquities. (Three hours, including questions on the 'necessary books.')

The following are optional:—

- iv. Greek Prose Composition. (Three hours.)
- v, vi. Greek and Latin Verse Composition. (Three hours each.)

Candidates who do not take these papers are strongly recommended, if they omit either Greek Prose Composition or the two Verse Compositions, to offer either a fourth book taken from the list in I. b, or a second subject taken from the list in II, and if they omit both Greek Prose Composition and the two Verse Compositions, to offer both a fourth book and a second subject taken from the aforesaid lists.

The following are the texts used in the Examination:—

*Homer (Iliad)*. Monro. *Homer (Odyssey)*. Dindorf. (Teubner's series.)  
*Demosthenes*. Dindorf, 4th Edition, cur. Blass. (Teubner.) *Aeschylus*.  
 Sidgwick. *Sophocles*. Campbell and Abbott, 1886. *Euripides*. Paley.  
 (Cambridge Texts.) *Aristophanes*. Merry. (Clarendon Press Series.)  
*Theocritus*. Ziegler. (Freiburg, 1879.) *Pindar*. Christ. (Teubner.) *Plato*.  
 Baiter and Orelli. 4th or 5th Edition. (Zurich.) *Thucydides*. Bekker.  
*Virgil*. Papillon and Haigh. *Cicero (Orations)*. C. W. F. Müller.  
 (Teubner.) *Cicero (Letters)*. Watson. *Lucretius*. Bailey. *Catullus*.  
 Ellis. *Horace*. Wickham. *Juvenal*. Mayor. (2nd Edition.) *Lucan*.  
 Hosius. (Teubner.) *Persius*. Conington. (3rd Edition.) *Propertius*.  
 Palmer. *Plautus. Mostellaria*. Sonnenschein. *Aulularia*. Götz and  
 Löwe. (Large Edition.) Teubner. *Amphitruo*. Götz and Löwe. *Captivi*.  
 Sonnenschein. *Menaechmi*. W. Wagner. *Miles Gloriosus*. Götz and  
 Löwe. *Rudens*. Götz and Löwe. *Trinummus*. Ritschl. (3rd Edition.)  
*Terence*. Wagner. *Livy*. Madvig. *Tacitus*. Halm. (Teubner.) *Aristotle*  
 (*Poetics*). Bywater. *Quintilian*, Book X. Peterson.

#### TIME AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION:—

The examination is held once a year; it begins on the Thursday in the seventh week of (full) Hilary Term. Since, by the regulation which applies to all parts of the First Public Examination, candidates must (p. 139) have entered on their fourth Term, and since Honours cannot be obtained by any one who has exceeded his eighth Term, candidates who matriculate in October or January cannot choose their time of entry: they must offer themselves in their sixth Term if they matriculate in October, in their fifth if they matriculate in January.

(For the privileges of members of Affiliated Colleges see p. 250.)

The examination consists wholly of paper work; the order of the papers is usually notified on the first day by the Moderators, but this rests with their discretion. At the close of the examination the Moderators distribute the names of those whom they judge to have shown sufficient merit into three classes, with the names in each class arranged alphabetically. If a candidate has not shown sufficient merit to be placed in the Class List, the Moderators may, if they think fit, give notice that he has 'satisfied' them, which has the same effect as if he had satisfied the Moderators in the Pass School. The Class List is put up usually a few days before the beginning of (full) Easter Term in the Hall of the Schools, and usually appears in the principal daily newspapers on the following day. It is officially published in the *University Gazette*.

## TEACHING AND COURSE OF STUDY:—

The reader will obtain a clearer idea of the course of study from a specimen list of the papers for which an average candidate wishing to obtain high Honours would read. The list would be somewhat as follows:—

*Necessary books* (I (a) p. 144).

Homer.  
Virgil.  
Demosthenes.  
Cicero's Orations.

*Special books* (I (b) p. 144).

A. Greek Tragedians, 3 plays.  
B. Aristophanes, 3 plays.  
C. Juvenal and Persius.  
D. Tacitus, Annals, i-iv.

*Special Subjects* (II, p. 145).

Greek Literature (II, 1).  
Logic (II, 4).

*Composition, &c.* (III, p. 145).

Latin Prose (III, i).  
Unseen (III, ii).  
General (III, iii).  
Greek Prose (III, iv).

Of these, the first four, the Latin Prose, the Unseen, and the General Paper, are compulsory. The rest are to some extent optional, but the student would be advised to offer about the total quantity given above. If he took Latin Verse composition he might drop a special book or a special subject: if he took further Greek Verse, he might drop both, though he would be generally advised still to offer two special subjects. He is in any case obliged to take a minimum of three special books and a special subject.

In the necessary books the best advice would be to read some smaller portion with great care, and considerably larger portions more rapidly. Far the shortest author is Virgil: and of this most students aiming at a high class would read the whole. The papers seem to show a tendency to set typical passages, and the finer passages of the poet, rather than those containing unusual words or well-known difficulties of interpretation.

Of Homer many students will read all, but the average student would perhaps be advised to read from half to three-quarters, again studying some parts closely. He would naturally divide his time about equally between the Iliad and the Odyssey. And here again, as in Virgil, the Examiners seem to encourage rather a general

mastery of the style and the diction, and such manner of reading as will enable a man to feel the spirit of the poems, than anything like an attempt to commit to memory passages of special difficulty.

In the case of Cicero's and Demosthenes' orations, which are much more voluminous, it is obviously difficult for a student to cover the whole ground. In both authors he should read a good deal, and select as far as possible various styles; and should attempt to master the ordinary judicial terms, the literary manner, and above all the argument and the structure of the sentences. He would certainly be advised, for example, that it would be far more useful for him, supposing a piece of the *De Corona* to be set, to have read the *De Falsa Legatione* carefully, making out the structure for himself, than to have read marked pieces of both speeches with a translation. As to the amount which it is advisable to read it is difficult to speak; but presumably a man who had read the *De Corona*, *Leptines*, *Meidias*, *Philippics*, and *Olynthiacs*, and half-a-dozen smaller private speeches, might be fairly considered well prepared. A corresponding list from Cicero would be perhaps the following: considerable portions of the *Verrines*, *Philippics*, and *Catilines*, and the whole of the speeches for *Cluentius*, *Murena*, *Sestius*, and *Plancius*.

The papers set on these four authors are restricted rigidly to three or four pieces (usually less than 60 lines of each author) for translation, but the Moderators have always encouraged a study of the literary history and criticism of the authors, by setting questions thereon in the General Paper; and in the regulations for 1901 this practice is definitely recognized. In the same paper also, a man who had studied Homeric Grammar, and the language and usages of Virgil from a grammatical point of view, or the Homeric question and the place of Virgil in literature, would be sure to find opportunities for showing his knowledge.

In the special books, the advice to students would turn mainly on the question of the best editions to read, and the best way of mastering the matter, style, literary history, and text criticism of the special books: but as these differ with each book, the student must seek help from his teacher.

In the 'Literature' special subjects the text-books are prescribed, and the rest the student would naturally learn from special literature treatises, from prefaces to authors, and from lectures. For Logic,

oral teaching is in most cases necessary. Another subject on which lectures are at present needed is Philology: for the subject is rapidly growing, and though there are good recent treatises in English, the ordinary student finds teaching a great assistance.

The case in which advice is most commonly asked for is that in which a student leaves his tutor or his school in the summer, intending to reside at the University in October, and wishes to read in the interval. In some cases there might be special deficiencies which the time would be best devoted to supplying: but probably the best advice to give generally would be that the student should confine himself to the four 'unprepared' authors, Homer, Virgil, Demosthenes, and Cicero, and read by himself any portions which he had not read previously with his teachers.

The lectures for the Honour School are open to all members of the University without fee. In most of the subjects one or more papers are set by the Lecturers in the course of the Term. In the case of the four necessary books lectures of various kinds are given, some on definite continuous portions, some on selections, some practising the student in translation on paper. On all the subjects ordinarily taken in, and on many of the rest, any one will be able to attend some course during the five Terms between his coming into residence and the time when he enters for examination.

Besides attending lectures, an Undergraduate preparing for this School will receive from his College Tutor private teaching in Greek and Latin composition and Unseen Translation, and generally speaking any other private assistance which he may want.

The Scholarships and Prizes which fall within the ambition of men reading for this School are set out in Chapter XIII.

### **3. Honour School of Mathematics.**

#### **SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:—**

These are:—

1. Algebra and the Theory of Equations.
2. Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.
3. Pure Geometry: Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus, with applications to Plane

Geometry, and to the Geometry of Solids and Surfaces of Revolution: Differential Equations.

5. The Elements of Mechanics of Solids and Fluids, to be treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

**TIME AND ORDER OF THE EXAMINATION:—**

The examination is in Trinity Term, beginning on the Thursday immediately following the eighth week of full Term. Candidates therefore who matriculate in October may take the examination at the end of their first or second year.

Those who fail to obtain Honours may obtain a Certificate stating that they have satisfied the Moderators in Algebra, Trigonometry, Pure and Analytical Geometry, and Mechanics, and every candidate, whether he obtains Honours or not, is treated as a candidate 'in the subjects of Group C. 1 and 2' of the Pass School of the Second Public Examination.

Candidates in this School may, if they please, become candidates in the Classical Honour School, and may take the examinations in what order they please. But those who obtain Honours or satisfy the Moderators in this School and afterwards enter for some Final Honour School are not now required to satisfy the Moderators *in Literis Graecis et Latinis*, provided that at some time before entering their names for any Final Honour School they satisfy the Masters of the Schools in an additional subject in Responsions. Should they not desire to enter for the Final Honour Schools, those who obtain Honours and pass in an additional subject may take the Final Pass School (but not Group C. 1 and 2); those who have not obtained Honours must satisfy the Moderators *in Literis Graecis et Latinis*, but if they have passed before the Mathematical Moderators in either or both of the subjects of Group C. 1 and 2 they are relieved to that extent in the Final Pass School, and have only to pass in A. (1) or A. (3) or A. (4) or B. (2) or B. (5).

## CHAPTER IX.

### SECOND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

THIS Examination is divided into—

(1) A Pass School containing many subdivisions or 'Groups' of subjects.

(2) Eight Final Honour Schools (p. 156), viz. :—

I. Literae Humaniores. See below, p. 159.

II. Mathematics. See below, p. 168.

III. Natural Science. See below, p. 170.

IV. Jurisprudence. Chapter X, p. 202.

V. Modern History. See below, p. 180.

VI. Theology. Chapter X, p. 194.

VII. Oriental Studies. See below, p. 187.

VIII. English Language and Literature. See below, p. 188.

Candidates are deemed to have passed the Examination who have either satisfied the Examiners in three of the subjects of the Pass School, or have obtained Honours in one of the eight Honour Schools. Provided they do not exceed the limits of standing mentioned below they may, if they please, become candidates for Honours in more than one School. (The seven subjects of the Science School, and the four of the School of Oriental Studies, are each for this purpose counted as different Schools.) But a candidate whose name has been placed in a Class-list cannot obtain Honours a second time in the same School.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES:—

(1) Candidates must have passed the First Public Examination or have satisfied the requirements already stated (pp. 135-138), unless they enter only for the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science or its equivalents, Group C. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. The more usual courses of study and examination leading to the Final Schools are given below under each School.

(For privileges of Affiliated Students see p. 251.)



(2) The limits of standing prescribed for candidates in the Final Honour Schools will be found below, p. 156. There are no limits of standing for the Pass School. For the Preliminary Examinations see p. 172 (Science), and p. 200 (Jurisprudence).

#### ENTRY OF NAMES, ETC.:—

The regulations are similar to those of the First Public Examination (p. 139).

### I. THE PASS SCHOOL.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE EXAMINATION:—

The Examination is held twice a year, in Michaelmas and in (Easter or) Trinity Terms. There is no qualification by standing, so that candidates may enter their names for any subject of the Pass School as soon as they are qualified by examination.

The examination in each subject is conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*; the arrangement of the Examination and the issue of Lists of successful candidates is exactly the same as in the First Public Examination (Pass School), p. 142.

The course of study which must precede admission to the Pass School may be gathered from the conditions of entrance. These are—

Candidates in any subject except<sup>1</sup> Group C. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, must have

- (1) passed Responsions or an equivalent examination, and
- (2) satisfied<sup>2</sup> the Moderators in Holy Scripture, and
- (3) *either* (a) satisfied<sup>2</sup> the Moderators (or obtained Honours) in Greek and Latin Literature,

*or* obtained Honours from the Moderators in Mathematics, with a Pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions.

(For Affiliated Students see p. 251.)

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:—

These are arranged in four groups, A, B, C, D; candidates must

<sup>1</sup> For these a candidate may enter as soon as he has passed Responsions or an equivalent (p. 130), and matriculated.

<sup>2</sup> A certificate that he has passed the General Examination at Cambridge together with a certificate of incorporation exempts a candidate from passing the First Public Examination.

either in the same Term or in separate Terms satisfy the Examiners in three subjects.

Group A contains Classical subjects, (1) two books, one a portion of a Greek philosopher, the other a portion of a Greek or Latin historian; (2) Greek and Roman History; (3) Sanskrit; (4) Persian.

Group B contains Modern subjects, (1) certain alternative portions of Modern History and Literature; (2) French; (3) Political Economy; (4) a branch of Legal Study; (5) German.

Group C includes the elements of (1) Geometry; (2) Mechanics; and (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) the subjects of the Preliminary Examinations in the Honour Science School (see below, p. 155 and p. 172).

Group D includes the elements of Religious Knowledge.

The following are the rules relating to the choice of subjects:—

(1) One of the subjects offered must be either A. (1) or A. (3) or A. (4) or B. (2) or B. (5), and, unless B. (2) or B. (5) be one, not more than two shall be taken from any one Group.

(2) No one may offer any of the same books or a portion of any of the authors in which he passed in Responsions (or which are specified on any Certificate by which he obtains exemption from Responsions), or satisfied the Moderators, or which he offered instead of Holy Scripture<sup>1</sup>: those who have passed the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence are deemed to have satisfied the Examiners in two subjects, and are only required to satisfy the Examiners in either A. (1), A. (3), A. (4), B. (2), or B. (5). The portion of a Greek, Latin, French, or German author (if any) offered, either as an Additional Subject at Responsions or in the Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, must not again be offered as a Subject either in the First or the Second Public Examination.

#### REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES:—

The Books and Subjects which may be offered are at present:

##### IN GROUP A.

(1) One book in each of the lists ( $\alpha$ ) and ( $\beta$ ).

<sup>1</sup> Except that the *Ethics* may be offered by those who satisfied the Moderators or the Examiners in Preliminary Jurisprudence in the *Politics*, and the *Republic* by those who passed in Responsions (or in any equivalent examination) or satisfied the Moderators or the Examiners in Preliminary Jurisprudence in other portions of Plato, and that Tacitus, *Annals* I–III, may be offered by those who satisfied the Moderators in Tacitus, *Agricola* and *Germania*.

a. *Greek Philosophical Works*.—Plato, Republic I–IV. Aristotle, Ethics, Books I–IV (omitting Chapter 6 of Book I), together with Chapters 6–10 of Book X (from *Εἰρημίων δὲ* to the end of the Treatise). Politics, Books I, III, VII (following the *old* order of the Books).

B. *Historians*.—Greek: Herodotus, VII, VIII. Latin: Livy, XXI–XXIII; Tacitus, Annals I–III; Caesar, De Bello Gallico, I–VII. (See rule (2), p. 153.)

(2) *Outlines of History*.—Greek, from the Legislation of Solon to the death of Epaminondas. Roman, from the establishment of the Republic to the death of Julius Caesar. The Constitutional History and Geography of these periods must be known.

(3) *Sanskrit*.—Manu I–VI; and Sakuntalā.

(4) *Persian*.—Gulistān, Books VII, VIII; Būstān, Books I, II; and Sikandar-nāma, Cantos XIII–XXIV.

IN GROUP B. (See also p. 186.)

(1) *Either* one of two periods, viz.—(a) English History to 1603; (b) English History from 1509 to 1832; together with either—(a) Piers Ploughman, The Prologue, Passus i–vii; Chaucer, The Prologue, The Knights Tale, The Nonne Prestes Tale; or (b) Shakespeare, Julius Caesar, Macbeth, Henry V, Twelfth Night.

Or one of the following periods of Modern European History—(a) 1048–1254, to be read in Milman's History of Latin Christianity; (b) 1792–1848 to be read in Fyffe's Modern Europe, Vols. I and II. Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the general principles of Physical Geography and of the geography of Europe (to the extent represented by Keith Johnston's Geography, Part iii. pp. 101–260, ed. 1880), as well as of the Political Geography belonging to the period which they offer.

(2) French Language and Composition.

(i) The following Books are to be specially prepared:—(α) Molière, Le Tartuffe. (β) *Either* Corneille, Les Horaces; or Racine, Athalie. (γ) De Tocqueville, Ancien Régime.

(ii) A general acquaintance with the History of the Literature of the Age of Louis XIV will be required.

Unseen passages of French will also be set for translation.

(3) Walker's Political Economy and Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book I, chapters 1–11 (Part i) inclusive; Book II, chs. 1, 3, 4, 5; Book IV, ch. 1, 2, 7; Book V, ch. 2 (omitting Art. 4). Acquaintance must be shown with the chief facts of the present economic condition of England.

(4) *Either* The Principles of the English Law of Contracts, to be studied either in 'The Principles of the English Law of Contract' by Sir W. R. Anson (Clarendon Press Series), or in Pollock's 'Principles of Contracts in Law and Equity,' or in other similar works.

Or The Institutes of Justinian, omitting Book III, Titles 1–12, and IV, Titles 6–18.

Or The Hindu Law of the Family, Family Property, and Inheritance, in the 'Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage,' by J. D. Mayne.

## (5) German Language and Composition.

- (i) The following Books are to be specially prepared:—(α) Schiller, *Die Jungfrau von Orleans*. (β) *Either* Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea; or Lessing, Nathan der Weise. (γ) Goethe, Wahrheit und Dichtung, Books I–IV.
- (ii) A general acquaintance with the History of the Classical Period of German Literature (from Klopstock to Goethe) will be required.

Unseen passages of German will also be set for translation.

## IN GROUP C.

(1) The Elements of Plane Geometry, including the doctrine of similar triangles, viz. Euclid, Books I–IV, with the definitions of Book V, and Book VI, Propositions 1–19. The Elements of Trigonometry, including the trigonometrical ratios of the sum of two angles, the solution of plane triangles, the use of logarithms, and the mensuration of plane rectilinear figures.

(2) The Elements of the Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies, including the composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity, the simple machines and the application of virtual velocities to them, the laws of motion, the laws of falling bodies, the motion of projectiles, the pressure of fluids on surfaces, the equilibrium of floating bodies exclusive of the theory of stability, the methods of determining specific gravities, the laws of elastic fluids, simple hydrostatical and pneumatical machines.

- (3) Mechanics and Physics. As in the 'Preliminary Examination,' p. 173.
- (4) Chemistry. As in the 'Preliminary Examination,' p. 174.
- (5) Animal Physiology. As in the 'Preliminary Examination,' p. 175.
- (6) Zoology. As in the 'Preliminary Examination,' p. 177.
- (7) Botany. As in the 'Preliminary Examination,' p. 178.

## IN GROUP D. (See also p. 195.)

Candidates will be required to offer together at the same Examination subject (a), and any two of the four other subjects (b) (c) (d) (e) :—

- (a) The History of the Northern Kingdom as contained in the Books of Kings (1 Kings xii to end, and 2 Kings i–xvii); with the Book of Amos (the passages will be set from the Revised Version); and The Epistles to Timothy and Titus, to be studied in the original Greek. (Oxford text, 1881.)
- (b) Exodus i–xi in the original Hebrew. Only such knowledge of the subject-matter is required as is necessary for the interpretation of the text.
- (c) The Apostles' Creed, with the Articles of Religion, i–viii.
- (d) The beginnings of the English Church, from the coming of St. Augustine to the death of Theodore.
- (e) *Either* Butler's *Analogy of Religion*, Part II, chapters i–vii; or G. P. Fisher, *The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief*, chapters v–ix, and xi.

## II. THE FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS:—

See also above, p. 151.

The Examinations are held once a year in (Easter or) Trinity Term. Candidates in any Final Honour School must have entered upon their eleventh Term, and cannot obtain a place in the Class-list if they have exceeded their sixteenth Term, unless they have obtained Honours in some other Final School, in which case they may appear in the Class-list up to the twentieth Term inclusively. Each of the subjects of the Science and Oriental Schools is counted as a School for this purpose.

The general effect of these regulations may be stated as follows:—Any one who matriculates in October and passes or obtains exemption from the First Public Examination (Pass School) at the end of his first year may give either two or three years to preparation for a Final Honour Examination. Those who take Honours in Classics in the First Public Examination may give either a year and a Term—a period which will usually be found to be insufficient—to their Final Honour School, or take the longer period of two years and one Term. Any one who obtains Honours in one Final School at the end of his third year has still two years during which he may, if he pleases, prepare himself for other Final Honour Schools, or if he obtains Honours in his first Final School at the end of his fourth year, one year. The more usual combinations of Schools are stated below under the several Schools.

Those who matriculate in January<sup>1</sup> will, if they take the Pass School in the First Public Examination, have a Term (as well as a Long Vacation) less allowed them between that Examination and their Final Honour School: if they take the Honour Classical School in the First Public Examination the time allowed them for their Final Examination will not be diminished, but they will lose a Term which might be given to study for the First Public Examination.

One minute point has to be noticed. *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. I. F. § 9. cl. 4* runs as follows:—

<sup>1</sup> Any one commencing residence in January is eligible, if he is formally matriculated in the previous December, for the First Public Examination in the following June.

‘No provision respecting the standing of candidates shall be so construed as to debar any candidate from offering himself for any Examination held in either Easter or Trinity Term, who might have offered himself if the same Examination had fallen that year in the other of those two Terms.’

The effect of this is that any one who matriculates in Trinity Term (not Easter Term) may be admitted to a Final Honour School in Trinity Term of the fourth year subsequent, though he will then be in his seventeenth Term. But it can hardly be of advantage to any one to matriculate in Trinity Term, the latter half, that is, of the Summer Term.

These regulations are modified by the following provisions :—

(1) Any candidate who is prevented by illness or other urgent cause from entering his name for a Final Honour School in which he might otherwise have become a candidate, may at any time within twenty-eight days after the latest time at which he might have entered his name make application through his Tutor to the Hebdomadal Council, which may permit him to offer himself as a candidate at the next ensuing Examination in some Final Honour School.

(2) Any candidate who is disqualified by standing from obtaining Honours may, if he shows sufficient merit to entitle him but for such disqualification to a place in the Class-list, be declared to have satisfied the Examiners. This declaration entitles him to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts exactly as if he had obtained Honours.

The conditions which must have been satisfied at the time of entering his name by any candidate seeking Honours are as follows—

(1) He must have satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture (or in a book offered instead thereof).

(2) He must have satisfied the Moderators in Greek and Latin Literature, or have been placed in the Class-list for Greek and Latin Literature.

Or (except for English Literature) instead of (2)

He must be entitled under the regulations stated on p. 136 to be exempted from the First Public Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis*. (See also below, under the Schools of Mathematics, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, and English Literature.)

## ORDER OF EXAMINATION:—

The Examinations are conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*.

After all the candidates in any Honour School have been examined, the Examiners in that School distribute the names of such candidates as are judged by them to have shown sufficient merit into four Classes, and draw up a list accordingly with the names in each Class arranged alphabetically. Copies of this list, signed by all the Examiners, are put up in the New Schools, and on the door of the Convocation House; it is published in the *University Gazette*, and appears in the principal newspapers. If it appears to the Examiners in any Honour School that any candidate not placed by them in one of the four Classes has nevertheless shown in his examination sufficient merit to entitle him to be considered to have passed in one or more of the subjects of the Pass School, they give notice accordingly: for instance, the Examiners in Literis Humanioribus may allow a candidate to pass in one or both of subjects A. (1) or A. (2), the Examiners in Jurisprudence in subject B. (4), of the Pass School, the Examiners in Modern History in B. (1), the Examiners in Theology in Group D.

If a candidate for Honours in any School by application through his Tutor satisfy the Examiners that illness alone prevented him from gaining a place in the Class-list, they may place his name at the foot of the Class-list, distinguished by the word 'aegrotat'; and in such case he is deemed to have obtained Honours in the School.

The Examiners in any Honour School may, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor, examine a candidate, who applies through his Tutor, at any time and place and in any manner that shall seem fit to them, and may take account of such Examination in granting or refusing Honours to him. They may also, if a candidate has finished his work on paper but furnishes through his Tutor a certificate that he is unable to return to the Schools owing to illness, examine him *viva voce* elsewhere, and place him in the Class which they judge him to deserve.

The following pages describe each School in detail.

## 1. LITERAE HUMANIORES.

The Final Classical School, or the School of *Literae Humaniores*, as it is the oldest so it is admitted on all hands to be the premier School in dignity and importance. It includes the greatest proportion of the ablest students, it covers the widest area of study, it makes probably the severest demands, both on Examiner and candidate, it carries the most coveted distinction. The course of combined studies for this School is peculiar to Oxford, and unique in Oxford. It is believed to confer a fine mental discipline and to favour a catholic and genuine culture. No one has claimed for it the manufacture of specialists: but most Oxford men, naturally proud of its tradition, have believed that there are few special studies for which it does not provide a sound preliminary training. Though the programme of study is undoubtedly formidable, custom and interpretation somewhat mitigate its difficulties; and they can be still further lightened by candidates who avail themselves of their right to offer less than the whole list of authors or subjects *recommended* in the Regulations.

## DEPARTMENTS, HEADS, AND SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The Examination includes—

(I) The Greek and Latin Languages.

(II) The Histories of Ancient Greece and Rome.

(III) Logic, and the Outlines of Moral and Political Philosophy.

In these three Departments is distributed a number of *Stated* and *Special Subjects*. *Stated Subjects* are not all obligatory, but are those in which papers or questions are always set. *Special Subjects* are subjects offered as additional or as substituted matter by candidates who may wish to compensate for defects or to establish additional claims to distinction. The *Stated Subjects*, as divided under the three departments of Language, History, Philosophy, are as follows:—

I. LANGUAGES. This head includes Literature. All candidates are expected to translate the Greek and Latin books offered by them for examination, and to translate passages from other books not specially offered.

The books offered by candidates are selected from certain treatises of Plato and Aristotle and the Greek and Latin Historians.



(Poets are represented only in the special subjects.) These books will be mentioned below in connexion with History and Philosophy.

Passages are set for translation into Greek and Latin Prose. These papers are not obligatory, but no candidates omit Latin Prose. There is no Verse composition.

II. HISTORY. All candidates are *required* to offer a Period of Greek and a Period of Roman History. In connexion with these periods they are *recommended* to offer certain authors, or parts of authors. There is a choice of two Periods in Greek History and of two Periods in Roman History. It is usual to offer—

In *Greek History*: the Period from the beginning of the History to the end of the Peloponnesian War: with Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, *Hellenics*, I, II.

In *Roman History*: from the end of the Third Punic War to the Accession of Vespasian: with Appian, *Civil War*, Book I; Caesar, *Civil War*, Books I–III; Cicero's *Letters* (Watson's *Selections*), Parts I, II, IV, V; Sallust, *Catiline*; Tacitus, *Annals* I and XI–XVI.

The alternatives which may be, and occasionally are, offered are:

In *Greek History*: from B. C. 478 to B. C. 322, with Thucydides; Xenophon's *Hellenics*; Demosthenes, *Olynthiacs*, *Philippics*, *De Corona*; Arrian, *Anabasis*; and Plutarch, *Life of Alexander*.

In *Roman History*: from the beginning of the First Punic War to the Battle of Actium: with Polybius (Strachan-Davidson's *Selections*); Appian, *Civil War*, Book I; Caesar, *Civil War*, Cicero's *Letters* (Watson's *Selections*), Parts I, II, IV, V; and Sallust, *Catiline*.

Candidates are expected to show such a knowledge of *Geography*, of *Antiquities*, and of the *General History of Greece and Rome* as is necessary for the study of the authors and periods offered by them. The Examiners called attention to this regulation, by notice in the *University Gazette* of 1892–3, p. 170.

III. PHILOSOPHY. Under this department fall three separate *beads*, and here, as in the case of the Historical subjects, certain text-books are *prescribed*, of which candidates are *recommended* to offer one book of Plato and one of Aristotle. Moreover the nature of the subjects is indicated to some extent in titles or outline. Candidates should observe that they are by Statute *required* each to offer at least two treatises by ancient authors, and are expected to know so much of

the history of Philosophy as is necessary for the profitable study of the authors offered<sup>1</sup>. The necessary is here a minimum.

(a) *Political Philosophy*. Candidates are recommended under this head to study four subjects:—

(i) The origin and growth of Society.

(ii) Political institutions and forms of government, with especial reference to the history of Greece and Rome.

(iii) The sphere and duties of Government.

(iv) The leading principles of Political Economy.

Beside the historical texts which throw some light on these questions, most candidates depend on the *Republic* (Plato) and *Ethics* (Aristotle) with portions of the *Politics* (Aristotle), for ancient teaching on these subjects. These are the texts usually read, and they do duty under the two other heads of Philosophy as well. Great advantage will be found in a knowledge of the *Politics*, even though it is not offered by the candidate as one of the prescribed texts. Political Philosophy is, however, taken care of to a considerable extent by Lectures, Tuition, and Private Study (vide *infra*, pp. 166, 167), and the works of Maine, Mill, T. H. Green, Bryce, and others are more or less familiar to all students in 'Greats.' A knowledge of Political Economy is generally useful to a candidate, but it is seldom that more than one specific question in the subject is set.

(β) *Logic*. Under this head five subordinate subjects are recommended to the study of candidates:—

(i) The nature and origin of knowledge.

(ii) The relation of language to thought.

(iii) The elements of the Logic of Aristotle, with the history of Logic in Greece to the time of Aristotle inclusive.

(iv) The theory of the syllogism.

(v) Scientific Method, including a comparison of the methods of different sciences, and the principles of historical evidence.

The only text-book specified in this connexion is Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Book I and Book II, 1-20. It is generally necessary to

<sup>1</sup> The books specified are: (1) Plato's *Republic*. (2) Plato's *Protagoras*, *Phaedrus*, *Gorgias*, *Laws* III, VII, X. (3) Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*. (4) Aristotle's *Politics*. (5) Locke on the Human Understanding, with either (a) Butler's *Sermons*, or (b) Hume's *Enquiry*. (6) Certain Selected portions of Kant, to be offered in German or English. See *Examination Statutes*, ed. 1900, pp. 44-45.

know something of the Aristotelian Logic ; and Plato's *Republic* is of course of service. Other books are studied as the inclination of the candidate or the influence of a lecturer or tutor may suggest. Very great latitude is allowable. Different authors are fashionable in different Colleges and in different years ; and so long as the candidate has material, and can use it, nothing is indispensable.

(γ) *Moral Philosophy*. Under this head no direction or recommendation has been given by the Board of the Faculty as to the *subjects* to be studied. The list of books prescribed for the Examination, out of which list candidates are *recommended* to offer one book of Plato and one book of Aristotle, is an imperfect indication of the scope of the subject, since a special paper is set on Plato and Aristotle, so that the Moral Philosophy questions cannot be wholly answered from the materials supplied by those authors. In any case some knowledge of the disputed questions of modern times is expected.

#### THE EXAMINATION:—

The Examination takes place annually in summer, is conducted by five Examiners, with Assessors upon occasion, and consists of paper work and *viva voce*. The papers set in 1900 were:—

##### A. Subject papers—

1. *Logic*<sup>1</sup>.
2. *Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy*.
3. *Questions on The Ethics and The Republic*.
4. *Ancient History*.
5. *Greek History Books*.
6. *Roman History Books*.

This is a reversion to an older arrangement. For ten or twelve years before 1895 the subject papers were:—(1) Logic ; (2) Moral Philosophy, including questions on the *Republic* and *Ethics*, thus making these treatises necessary books ; (3) Ancient History and Political Philosophy ; (4) Greek History ; (5) Roman History. The translation papers (B) were then four papers, and to the translations proper were added passages selected from the texts for comment : these were in 1895 put into papers 3, 5, and 6.

<sup>1</sup> Including contexts from the *Novum Organum* and usually from Aristotle's *Organon* as well.

## B. Passages from the prepared texts for translation—

7. Philosophy texts (usually *Republic* and *Ethics*).
8. Greek History texts.
9. Roman History texts.

## C. Scholarship papers—

10. A passage of English prose for translation into Greek Prose.
11. A passage of English prose for translation into Latin Prose.
12. Unprepared passages of Greek and Latin for translation into English.

## D. Special subjects, or extra books—

A small percentage of candidates offer special subjects or extra books in addition to the foregoing or in compensation for some omission. The paper is generally set in each such subject or book offered about a week after the close of the ordinary examination.

Three hours were in 1900 allowed for each subject and Scholarship paper, two for each translation, and two papers were set on each day.

The written examination thus lasted six days, or thirty-three hours. It occupies the seventh week of the Summer (Easter and Trinity) Term.

The well-advised candidate attempts in each of the subject papers (A) only some five or six questions out of the whole number set: in the translation of texts papers (B) *he must omit nothing*. The Scholarship papers (C) are notoriously of minor importance unless done with distinction, when they are of the greatest service. Papers in special subjects (D) are of course purely voluntary, and exceptional<sup>1</sup>.

The *viva voce* Examination takes place after an interval of about three weeks, spent by the Examiners in perusing the papers. Each candidate is taken separately in *viva voce*. The duration of this ordeal varies greatly in different cases, some candidates being released in a few minutes, others occupying an hour, or even in rare instances two hours. Questions in philosophy, in history, and in the corresponding texts, are usually asked.

The standard of scholarship is admittedly higher than in the First Public Examination. Of the thirty-three hours occupied by

<sup>1</sup> The Question-papers are published annually by the Clarendon Press, and are of service in study and instruction.

the regular and general paper work, no less than fifteen are assigned to papers in which the scholar feels most at home (Translations and Composition). It is not likely, however, that he can distinguish himself in such texts as the *Republic* and *Ethics* without some grasp on the philosophic principles of their authors. A candidate whose interests are mainly philosophical has scope in the papers on Logic, Moral Philosophy, and in the questions on Political Philosophy: while the historian has two or three important papers and the history texts in which to make his mark.

While a knowledge of Greek and Latin to the extent required for the translation of the books offered appears indispensable, the subjects of examination range far beyond the strict limits of classical antiquity, and offer large opportunities for literary treatment. The dominant note of the Examination is in fact general culture upon a firm classical basis. It is, however, understood that special excellence in any one of the *Departments* (Philosophy, History, Scholarship) is allowed to compensate for deficiency in the others. The Examination is elastic, and governed less by printed regulations than by a vital tradition. Probably the great majority of those who appear in the Class-lists of this School show individually a tolerably even level of performance in all departments. Still the cases are numerous where excellence in one department is allowed to atone for deficiency in another, even where neither extra book nor special subject is offered to emphasize a candidate's preferences. The area of study is so large that it is only in cases where a distinct incapacity or a distinct preference exists that, as a rule, well-advised candidates offer such a book or subject.

As it is certain that no more than the prescribed subjects and recommended texts is necessary for the attainment of the highest Honours (see the *Examination Statutes*, ed. 1900, p. 46), so it is certain that considerably less will be accepted as qualifying a candidate for high, perhaps for the highest, Honours. Candidates are in fact at liberty not merely to increase but likewise to diminish the normal number of books and subjects offered at this Examination. Certain authors or books are recommended, but not actually required, by the Board of the Faculty; and it has been the plainly indicated wish of the Examining Board in this School in recent years to direct attention to the fact that a smaller number of authors or books may

be offered by candidates without serious detriment to their title to Honours (*vide University Gazette*, 1886-7, p. 334).

These hints have hardly received the attention they deserve. They plainly show that a man may trust to be placed at least in the second class, though he have curtailed his list of authors, or shortened the portions offered, without offering any extra subject or book as compensation. And for the considerable number of men who are glad to be placed even in the third class in this School, it is an undoubted gain that the list of texts should be lightened. Still, such candidates as have marked ability in some special study, or who wish to guard against a penalty, in case of omitting any of the usual authors or subjects, are well advised to offer a special subject, the principle of compensation having been definitely recognized by a letter sent by the Examiners for 1889 to College Tutors.

### *Special Subjects.*

These fall under the same three Departments as the *Stated Subjects*, viz. Greek and Latin Languages, Ancient History, Philosophy.

The Board of the Faculty has enumerated a number of items in each of these Departments, from which a candidate is permitted to select any one which may suit him. Further, any candidate is allowed, on giving six months' notice, to offer any subject approved by the Board. Thus, e.g., although Modern Greek is not specially mentioned under the first head, there can be no doubt that it would be approved by the Board if it were offered by any candidate: It should be observed that works in German are among the *prescribed* books (see note 1, p. 161, *supra*). No doubt suitable works in other languages would be admitted as special subjects, on application.

In the first Department (*Greek and Latin Languages*) eight subjects are enumerated. Some of these have never been offered. As examples of special subjects, which have been offered, may be mentioned—(4) The languages of ancient Italy, other than Latin. (7) Textual Criticism and Palaeography. (8) Comparative Philology.

In the second Department (*Ancient History*) twenty-two special subjects are enumerated. Most of these have never been offered. Among those which have been offered are—(4) The Life and Times of Alexander. (7) The Geography of the Peloponnese. (9) Ancient Sculpture; and recently (2) Egyptian History, (11) The Greek Deities.

In the third Department (*Philosophy*) ten subjects are enumerated. The following have been offered—(1) Aristotle, *De Anima*. (5) The Philosophy of Hume and Berkeley. (10) Political Economy, with one or more treatises selected by the candidate. More often perhaps candidates have chosen the portions of Kant which may be offered as an extra book (see p. 161 note).

It is well known that subjects other than those enumerated by the Board have been offered from time to time by various candidates, in some cases with the best results.

#### COURSE OF STUDY AND TEACHING.

The majority of the candidates in this School have obtained Honours in Classical 'Moderations' at Easter. The course of study begins naturally in the Easter Term, and extends over two years and a Term (including two Long Vacations), candidates presenting themselves in their sixteenth Term.

A longer period of preparation may be obtained (1) by taking a Pass in the First Public Examination, or (2) qualifying in the Preliminary Examinations in Law or Natural Science (see p. 137), or (3) by entering for another Final School previously. Occasionally candidates shorten the period of preparation by a year, entering for the Examination in their twelfth instead of sixteenth Term. The normal course of study can hardly be absolved in less than two years. An *aegrotat* Degree is granted in this as in other Schools.

In the Bodleian and the numerous College Libraries, the Union Library; in the Taylor Library and Galleries; in the collections of casts, coins, antiques, and so forth, students have access to materials and aids to their general and special studies, and opportunities of pursuing original, or at least independent, study and research. The Libraries in particular are well stocked with the leading works of authority or value in the three several departments of this School.

Instruction is provided by three kinds of teachers—

1. University Professors and Readers.
2. College Tutors and Lecturers.
3. Private Tutors.

*Private tuition* is not so largely resorted to as formerly: and the private Tutors for this School hardly now form a distinct class, what

special teaching is given being provided for the most part by men engaged in College work. Still candidates with special needs or interests find it advantageous to resort to a system of tuition in which disciplinary relations are dropped and as much positive instruction compressed into a Term as would properly be extended over the year. Nor is the distinction between the first two classes of teachers well defined, in regard either to persons or to methods. The Lectures of Professors, Tutors, Readers, and Lecturers, are alike for the most part open without fee to all comers, are delivered under the sanction of the Board of Faculties, and are announced in the official List. One and the same Doctor or Master not infrequently lectures on one day as a Professor and on another as a College Lecturer. A great deal of the best instruction is, however, given in private by the College Tutors to their pupils individually, and the weekly 'Greats Essay' is often the most productive part of a man's training.

The *Lectures* delivered are for the most part in the books and subjects generally offered for the Examination. In the Department of Philosophy a student has opportunity of attending Lectures in Plato, Aristotle, and other Greek philosophers; Logic, Psychology, History of Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy, Economics, and so forth. In the Department of History, Lectures are given on various periods and aspects of Greek and Roman History, on the History of Institutions, on Antiquities, as well as directly upon the ancient authors. The Greek and Latin Languages, Comparative Philology, Epigraphy, Palaeography, Ancient Art, &c., are represented by Lectures chiefly professorial.

The University numbers among its Professors in this Faculty: for the Department of Languages—a Professor of Greek, a Professor of Latin, a Reader in Greek. A Professor of Comparative Philology, a Professor of Sanskrit, a Professor of Poetry.

For History—a Professor of Ancient History, a Professor of Archaeology, a Reader in Ancient History.

For Philosophy—a Professor of Logic, a Professor of Moral Philosophy, a Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy. There is also a Professor of Political Economy.

Lectures by other University Teachers (as the Professor of Anthropology, the Reader in Geography, the Keeper of the Ashmolean, &c.) are also available for the purposes of students in this Faculty. The



number of College Tutors and Lecturers probably amounts to between thirty and forty.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND FELLOWSHIPS.

Many University Scholarships and Prizes (Chapter XIII) and many College Fellowships are given for proficiency in the subjects of this School.

### 2. MATHEMATICS.

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

##### *Pure Mathematics.*

1. Algebra.
2. Trigonometry, plane and spherical.
3. Geometry of two and three dimensions.
4. Differential Calculus.
5. Integral Calculus.
6. Calculus of Variations.
7. Calculus of Finite Differences.
8. Theory of Chances.

##### *Mixed Mathematics.*

1. Mechanics of Solid and Fluid Bodies..
2. Optics, Geometrical and Physical.
3. Astronomy.

#### THE EXAMINATION.

The subjects of the thirteen papers set are as follows :—

##### *A. Elementary Papers.*

1. Algebra and Trigonometry.
2. Geometry.
3. Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, together with Solid Geometry.
4. Elementary Mechanics and Hydrostatics.
5. Optics and Astronomy.

The use of the Differential and Integral Calculus to be allowed in Papers 4 and 5.

*B. Advanced Papers.*

- 6, 7, 8. Pure Mathematics.
- 9, 10, 11, 12. Mixed Mathematics.
- 13. Problems in Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

## TEACHING.

The Savilian Professors of Geometry and Astronomy, the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Waynflete Professor of Pure Mathematics give lectures on the subjects of the School. There is also a large Lecture Combination, consisting at present of all the Colleges except Christ Church, Jesus, and Lincoln, by which the Lectures of about twelve College Lecturers are made available for members of any of the Colleges concerned. Members of other Colleges may attend the Lectures on payment of a fee of £1 for each course announced.

Most of the Colleges have Mathematical Tutors, from whom men reading for the School can obtain information and teaching.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

Candidates are admitted to the Examination by satisfying any of the general requirements stated above (p. 157); but the ordinary course adopted by a mathematical man who comes up in October with the intention of getting the best training in his subject which the University can offer him is to pass Responsions (p. 126), an Additional Subject (p. 131), and the Examination in Holy Scripture (p. 140), and to take Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination (p. 149), for which he has two opportunities of entering in his first two years. Then he passes on to the work of the Final School, for which a man with a fair school training in mathematics—and few others read for this School—should be ready two years after Moderations. This completes the work necessary for taking a degree, but many men stay up for one, or more usually two years longer, to read Physics, and take a class in that branch of the Natural Science School (see p. 173). If a man is unable to prepare all the work for the Final Examination in Mathematics by the end of his third year, he may postpone his examination for a year, doing in the meantime as much reading and laboratory work in Physics as his mathematical work allows. But for the highest honours in Physics most men will require two years' preparation.

**SCHOLARSHIPS.**

The University encourages the study of Mathematics by awarding annually a Senior and a Junior Mathematical Scholarship, and an Exhibition (see also p. 238). The Examination for the Junior Scholarship is in Pure Mathematics, and a man has, as a rule, two opportunities of entering for it. Candidates for the Senior Scholarship (who may be Bachelors of standing up to twenty-six Terms) are examined in Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

A list of the Colleges which award Scholarships in Mathematics will be found on p. 26.

**3. NATURAL SCIENCE.**

The Natural Science School differs from the other Honour Schools, in that it is subdivided into a number of co-ordinate but practically distinct subdivisions. Men reading for one of the subjects need have no more than a general and elementary knowledge of the others: men reading for different subjects pursue an entirely independent course of work; they do not attend the same lectures or work in the same laboratories, they are examined by different Examiners, and the Class-list specifies the subject in which they have taken Honours. It is even possible for a man to be placed in the Class-list three times over, as he may take up a different subject at each of the three Final Examinations which take place within the limits of standing allowed for Honours (p. 156). In fact the School may be said to consist of seven separate schools, connected only by a general resemblance in the nature of their subject-matter.

The course of work which a man who decides to read for Honours in Natural Science will find marked out for him depends on the subject which he chooses for his final examination. The possible alternatives are:—

1. Physics.
2. Chemistry.
3. Animal Physiology.
4. Zoology.
5. Botany.
6. Geology.
7. Astronomy.

The choice between these alternatives must depend entirely on a man's own tastes ; but it may be said that for men who mean to proceed to a Degree in Medicine after taking Honours in Natural Science, Physiology or Chemistry may be most safely recommended (see pp. 209-12), and that the subject of Physics cannot be attempted with any conspicuous success by a man who is not something of a mathematician (see p. 174). Candidates in Animal Morphology, Geology, Botany, or Astronomy must give six months' notice.

Whatever subject be selected, at least a year is usually spent by a man who has not read Natural Science before coming up in passing certain Preliminary Examinations. To begin with, candidates must satisfy the general conditions of admission to the Second Public Examination in one of the ways already mentioned (see p. 157). Every one must pass Responsions or an equivalent examination (p. 130), and the Examination in Holy Scripture (p. 140). Then two courses are open<sup>1</sup>: (1) to read for a Pass or for Honours in Classics in the First Public Examination, or (2) to take up an extra subject in Responsions, and either (*a*) take Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination, or (*b*) pass certain Preliminary Examinations (pp. 136, 172). The first alternative (1) is rarely adopted, as the work for the Pass Examination is valueless to a man reading Science, and the work for the Honour Examination can seldom be done with any satisfactory result except by a man who has not read Natural Science at school, and who consequently wants all the time at his disposal for scientific work. Besides, the passing of the Preliminary Examination in Chemistry, which forms part of the second alternative (2 *b*) above, is necessary in most cases for admission to the Final Honour Examinations in any branch, so that the practice now is to take an Additional Subject in Responsions, together with Preliminary Examinations. As both Responsions and the Examination in an Additional Subject may be passed before residence commences, a man may arrange his course so that his only non-scientific examination after coming up is that in Holy Scripture, which he cannot take before his fourth Term.

Candidates who have not already obtained Honours in either the First or the Second Public Examination are required to pass Pre-

<sup>1</sup> Except for candidates in Astronomy (see p. 172).

liminary Examinations in certain branches of Science before admission to the Final Examination. Such Examinations are held in—

1. Mechanics and Physics. 2. Chemistry. 3. Animal Physiology.
4. Zoology. 5. Botany.

Candidates not exempted by previous Honours who offer Physics<sup>1</sup> in the Final School must pass the Preliminary Examination in Chemistry; those who offer Chemistry<sup>1</sup> must pass in Physics; but any one who offers his Preliminary Examinations in place of the First Public Examination must pass in both of these subjects. Candidates in the three Biological subjects (Animal Morphology, Animal Physiology, and Botany) and in Geology must pass the Preliminary Examination in Chemistry together with ( $\alpha$ ) two other preliminary examinations if they offer one final subject, or ( $\beta$ ) one other preliminary examination if they offer two final subjects at the same time, any preliminary examination in a subject offered for the final examination being excluded from the computation. By a special privilege the same combination of Preliminary Examinations which entitles a candidate to obtain Honours in the Biological subjects and in Geology is held to satisfy for him the general conditions of admission to the Second Public Examination (p. 157). Candidates in Astronomy must have obtained Honours in the First or Second Public Examination.

Preliminary examinations are held as follows: Subjects 1, 2, 3, 5 in Michaelmas Term; 3, 4 in Hilary Term; 1, 2, 4, 5 in Trinity Term. Candidates are admitted who have passed Responsions; they may take any number of the subjects examined in at one time.

The Examinations in all subjects are conducted partly by papers, partly *viva voce*, and partly by a practical examination, held in the University Museum, or in the case of Botany at the Botanic Garden. The practical work in the final examinations occupies at least two days, sometimes three.

It is probably on account of the practical character of the work, requiring as it does more elaborate teaching appliances than any other study, that the greater part of the teaching of Natural Science is undertaken by the University, not by the Colleges. Three Colleges have Laboratories (p. 116) in which work is done for some of the divisions of the Final School, and several others have Natural

<sup>1</sup> But see below, p. 173 and p. 175.

Science Tutors, but the Professors who are at the head of the departments of the University Museum are responsible for most of the teaching.

(See also the article on the University Museum, p. 102.)

### (1) **Physics.**

#### *Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics.*

Candidates are examined in certain elementary portions of Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity as prescribed in the syllabus (*Exam. Stat.*, 1900, p. 52). As a rule two papers are set; the questions do not involve Mathematics beyond Simple Equations, and may as a rule be answered from an accurate knowledge of such books as Lodge's *Mechanics*, Glazebrook's *Heat and Light*, and S. P. Thompson's *Electricity*. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in Mechanics and in Physics independently.

A practical examination in Physics forms part of the Preliminary Examination (*Exam. Stat.*, 1900, p. 54).

#### *Teaching.*

In most cases a man will be able to obtain help from the Mathematical Tutor of his College, at least with regard to Mechanics. Experimental Lectures and practical instruction in Physics are given at the Clarendon Laboratory and at Balliol, Magdalen, Christ Church, and Trinity.

#### *Final Examination.*

Preliminary Examinations: see p. 172.

Candidates are expected to show an accurate general knowledge of Physics, and are allowed to present themselves in addition for a more detailed examination in one or more of the following branches of the subject:—Acoustics, Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism. Usually five papers are set: the special subjects most commonly chosen are Light and Heat, as the University Laboratory is most completely supplied with the necessary appliances for learning these subjects.

The practical Examination lasts for about two days, and implies a knowledge of the most important physical measurements and methods of investigation.

*Teaching.*

The Professor of Experimental Philosophy and his Demonstrators at the Clarendon Laboratory give courses of Lectures and Laboratory Instruction in the subject. The Wykeham Professor lectures mainly on Electricity. The Lee's Reader lectures at Christ Church, usually on Electricity or on Thermodynamics. The Millard Laboratory at Trinity (p. 117) affords facilities for Physical work, not necessarily in connexion with the Schools.

It is essential that a student in the Physical Laboratory should have some knowledge of Mathematics, and the greater this knowledge, the greater is the range of physical study open to him. Consequently it is advisable, in all but exceptional cases, for a man who means to read Physics to devote his first year of residence at least to learning Mathematics, or to go through a complete mathematical course as described above (p. 169) in order to qualify himself for the study of Physics. In any case he should, as soon as possible after coming into residence, consult the Professor of Experimental Philosophy, or some other teacher of Physics in the University, as to the course of reading most likely to be of use to him.

## (2) Chemistry.

*Preliminary Examination.*

The Examination consists of two parts :

(1) Elementary questions, usually in one paper, on the commoner elements and their compounds, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry, as detailed in *Exam. Statt.*, 1900, p. 56.

(2) A Practical Examination, usually lasting three hours, in the preparation of simple gases and other prescribed chemical operations, and in the analysis of simple salts. Harcourt and Madan's *Practical Chemistry*, Vol. I, covers most of the work prescribed.

*Teaching.*

Lectures on the subjects of this Examination are given at the University Museum, and at Christ Church. The Laboratory work may be done at the Museum, at Balliol, at Magdalen, at Christ Church, or at Queen's.

*Final Examination.*

Preliminaries required : see p. 172.

Chemistry has of late been taken up by the majority of men reading for Honours in the School, as being of a more general character than the Biological Sciences, and consequently more useful to men who desire Natural Science Masterships.

The subject-matter of the School is defined to include (1) Chemical Physics, (2) Inorganic Chemistry, (3) Organic Chemistry, (4) General and Theoretical Chemistry ; that is to say, candidates are liable to be examined in the whole of the science of Chemistry, with the exception possibly of the details of technical applications. Men are consequently not tied down to any definite course of reading, but must consult their Tutors as to the traditionally necessary work and may for the most part follow their tastes as to the rest. As a rule four papers are set.

The Practical Examination takes place at the University Museum, and usually lasts at least two days. Questions are set in analysis and in the preparation of chemical specimens. Candidates are expected to be able to carry out the qualitative and quantitative analysis of inorganic substances and the ultimate analysis of organic substances. The preparation of specimens under the eye of the Examiners is required as a test of their acquaintance with experimental methods and the details of chemical practice.

*Teaching.*

Lectures are given at the University Museum by the Waynflete Professor and the Demonstrators in the Chemical Department : also from time to time at Balliol, New College, and St. John's, and by the Lee's Reader at Christ Church.

The necessary laboratory work may be done in the University Laboratory at the Museum, or in the College Laboratories at Balliol and Trinity, Magdalen and Christ Church (see p. 116), to some of which members of other Colleges can be admitted.

**(3) Animal Physiology.***Preliminary Examination.*

One paper of seven elementary questions, according to Schedule (*Exam. Statt.*, 1900, p. 58), with a practical examination.



Candidates should attend the lectures of the Waynflete Professor in the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and take the elementary courses of practical work at the Physiological Laboratory in these Terms.

*Final Examination.*

Preliminaries required : (see p. 172):

The syllabus of work includes four main divisions, which correspond roughly to the four papers set, viz. Chemical Functions, Mechanical Functions, Functions dependent on Excitability, excluding those of the sense-organs, and Generation.

The Practical Examination includes the application of chemical, physical, and histological methods to the solution of physiological problems.

*Teaching.*

All the teaching in Physiology both for Preliminary and Final Examinations is given at the new Laboratory at the University Museum (p. 111). A systematic course of lectures on Physiology, suitable for candidates for the B.M. degree and for men beginning to read for Honours in Physiology, begins in the Michaelmas Term, and lasts for three Terms. It is very important that any one who intends to read Physiology should arrange his work so that he can take this course from the beginning. Shorter special courses are arranged for the second year of Honour School work. Consecutive courses of practical work are arranged to cover the syllabus of the Final Honour School in two years.

**(4-5) Zoology and Botany.**

The following paragraphs of general regulations apply to both of these subjects:—

These Examinations last four days, two days being occupied in paper work and two in practical work. Four examination papers are set in each branch in strict accordance with the specifications (*Examination Statutes*, 1900, p. 66). Each paper contains eight questions, of which candidates are expected to attempt at least four.

The Practical Examination occupies twelve hours, and is divided into periods of three hours or of six hours at the discretion of the Examiners. In each period each candidate has a choice of several different kinds or pieces of work.

Candidates are not called upon to write lengthy descriptions in the Practical part of the Examination, but merely such as are sufficient to explain the work they have done.

The Schedules are intended to indicate the scope of the papers which are set, but a candidate may obtain the highest Honours though he has not a full knowledge of the subjects included in all the sections.

#### (4) Zoology.

##### *Preliminary Examination.*

The Examination consists of:

(1) A paper of seven elementary questions on general Morphology and on the characteristics of certain of the more important classes of the Animal kingdom (*Exam. Statt.*, 1900, p. 59)<sup>1</sup>.

(2) Three hours' practical work, occupied with the demonstration, by dissection or otherwise, of the structure of certain animals.

##### *Teaching.*

A two-Terms' course of lectures and laboratory work, beginning in the Michaelmas Term, is given at the Museum.

##### *Final Examination.*

Preliminaries required: (see p. 172).

See General Regulations above (p. 176) and the Regulations published by the Board (*Exam. Statt.*, 1900, pp. 66).

Two of the four papers deal with the facts of Comparative Anatomy and Osteology, and the classification of the Animal kingdom; the third with Histology and Embryology, and the fourth with the History of Animal Morphology, questions of distribution of animals in space and time, and the origin of species<sup>1</sup>.

In the Practical Examination candidates may be required to show their proficiency in Practical Anatomy and Microscopy by demonstrations of the structural features of animals, either by dissection or by the description of preparations.

All candidates in this School will find a knowledge of drawing of the greatest importance to them.

##### *Teaching.*

All the teaching in this subject is given in the University Museum by the Linacre Professor of Anatomy and his Demonstrators, and

<sup>1</sup> A new syllabus comes into force in January 1902 (*Gazette*, Jan. 22, 1901, p. 285).

by the Lee's Reader in Anatomy. There is an important zoological collection in the Court of the Museum.

### (5) Botany.

#### *Preliminary Examination.*

The Examination consists of:

(1) A paper of seven elementary questions on Vegetable Morphology and Physiology, with special reference to certain selected types (*Exam. Stat.*, 1900, p. 60).

(2) Three hours' practical work.

#### *Teaching.*

The Professor of Botany has a class at the Botanic Garden for both parts of the Examination in the Hilary and Summer Terms; a revision course is usually held in the Michaelmas Term.

#### *Final Examination.*

Preliminaries required: (see p. 172).

See General Regulations above (p. 176) and *Exam. Stat.*, 1900, p. 68.

The subjects of the four papers set are—(1) General Morphology and Histology; (2) Special Morphology; (3) Taxonomy and distribution of plants; (4) Vegetable Physiology.

The Practical Examination covers the same ground. Candidates are expected to be able to identify Botanical specimens.

#### *Teaching.*

The Professor of Botany lectures at the Botanic Garden, where are the Laboratories, Library, Herbarium, and other appliances (p. 113). Intending candidates should apply for information to the Professor.

### RURAL ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURE.

These are not subjects of examination, but lectures are given by the Sibthorpe Professor. The chair has, however, been vacant for some years.

### (6) Geology.

Preliminaries required: (see p. 172).

The subjects of examination are to be found in the *Examination Statutes*, 1900, p. 71. Any candidate who means to offer this subject should consult the Professor of Geology as to his reading.

**(7) Astronomy.**

No Preliminaries are required, but candidates must have obtained Honours either at the First or Second Public Examination.

Candidates who intend to offer Astronomy should apply for information to the Savilian Professor.

**SPECIAL SUBJECTS.**

In the Final Examination a candidate may offer himself for examination in one or more of the following special subjects, in addition to any one or more of the seven subjects mentioned above:—

- (1) Crystallography.
- (2) Mineralogy.
- (3) Anthropology.

The Examiners may mention in the Class-list any subject in which a candidate has distinguished himself.

The Regulations as to these subjects will be found in the *Examination Statutes*, 1900, pp. 73–77; any one who means to take up a special subject should consult the Professor of Mineralogy concerning subjects (1) and (2), and the Professor of Anthropology concerning (3).

**SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES. (See also p. 239.)**

There are no University Scholarships in Natural Science open for competition among Undergraduates. One Burdett-Coutts Scholarship in Geology is awarded annually to Bachelors of less than twenty-seven Terms' standing, and the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship may be considered as an endowment connected with the Natural Science School, since candidates are usually examined in Chemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology.

The Rolleston Memorial Prize for original research in the biological sciences is awarded biennially to a member of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge of less than ten years' standing from matriculation.

The Johnson Memorial Prize is awarded once in every four years for an essay on some astronomical or meteorological subject.

A list of the Colleges which offer Scholarships in Natural Science will be found on p. 27.

**RESEARCH DEGREES. (See p. 221.)**

## 4. JURISPRUDENCE.

As Law is the subject of a superior Faculty as well as an alternative part of the Second Public Examination, the Final School of Jurisprudence is reserved for Chapter X, where it takes its place as part of the legal training afforded by the University.

## 5. MODERN HISTORY.

The systematic study of Modern History began in 1853, but for twenty years Law and Modern History were combined in a single school. Only in 1873 were they separated: since that date the purely historical branch of the old combination has become the first in numbers and second in importance of the Honour Schools.

The chief reason for the popularity of the School is that the subject has commended itself as very suitable for the numerous class of Undergraduates who have no marked taste for Classics, who are too able or ambitious for a Pass degree, and who intend to devote themselves to the active duties of life.

## 1. The Honour School.

The present regulations of the School were introduced in 1886. Since then there have been some changes in detail, mainly with regard to the Special Subjects; and notable alterations developing the relative importance of Political Philosophy and Economic History were introduced in 1894.

## SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION:—

## I. HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

A. *Constitutional History*, which is read in the following among other books:—

Stubbs' Select Charters.  
Stubbs' Constitutional History.  
Hallam's Constitutional History.

May's Constitutional History<sup>1</sup>.  
Bagehot's English Constitution<sup>1</sup>.  
Dicey's Law of the Constitution.

B. *Continuous Political History down to 1837*. A competent knowledge of the outlines of English history from the earliest times to the accession of Queen Victoria has to be shown by all candidates. Two papers in it are set, one ranging down to 1485, the other

<sup>1</sup> These books will be removed from the List in and after Trinity Term, 1903. For the books substituted v. *Gazette*, Jan. 22, 1901, p. 286.

covering the Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian periods. A minute acquaintance with details is not required, but the student should not imagine that he can qualify by reading a mere handbook, or a picturesque general sketch like Green's *Short History of the English People*. Most men will place themselves under their tutor's guidance, and read the portions of various histories of England which he recommends. Lectures are invaluable for gaining a systematic grasp of the general outlines and connexion of the periods. Special attention should be paid to Geography. Examiners often have to protest against the ignorance of the most elementary outlines of English Geography shown by many candidates. Questions may always be set on the history of Scotland since 1603, Ireland since the English Conquest, and the English colonies and dependencies.

## II. GENERAL EUROPEAN HISTORY.

All candidates are required to offer a period of European History selected from the following six—

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 476-1002.  | 4. 1414-1598. |
| 2. 919-1273.  | 5. 1559-1715. |
| 3. 1273-1519. | 6. 1715-1815. |

In studying the selected period of European History, candidates will be expected to make themselves acquainted with the Social and Literary History of their period, and also with the Geography necessary for understanding it.

## III. SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

A. Candidates who aim at a place in the First or Second Class must select from the following list a special subject to be carefully studied with reference to original authorities.

1. The Saxon Emperors, 936-1002.
2. The first three Crusades, 1095-1193.
3. The History of Land Tenure from the twelfth to the fourteenth century inclusive.
4. Italy, 1492-1513.
5. The Great Rebellion, from the meeting of the Long Parliament to the death of Cromwell.
6. The French Revolution, 1789, to the end of the Convention 1795.
7. India, 1773-1805.
8. Political Economy.

B. Candidates proposing to offer any other Historical subject or portion of History must give notice six months before the Examination, and obtain the approval of the Board of the Faculty. Every application must be accompanied by a statement of the books, documents, and other authorities proposed to be used.

Every candidate must give notice to the Senior Examiner four months before the Examination which of the above-mentioned Special Subjects he has selected.

The Special Subjects are to be studied in the following books:—

1. THE SAXON EMPERORS,  
936–1002.  
Liudprand, *Antapodosis*, iv–vi; *Historia Ottonis*; *Legatio*.  
Flodoard, *Annales*, with *Continuatio*.  
Reginonis *Continuatio*.  
Widukind, *Res gestae Saxonicae*, ii, iii.  
Richer, *Hist.*, ii–iv.  
Gerbert, *Correspondence with Otto III*.  
Thietmar, *Chronicon*.  
Adam of Bremen, *Gest. Hamburg. Eccl. Pontif.*, ii. 1–42.
2. THE FIRST THREE CRUSADES.  
*Gesta Francorum*.  
Raimundus de Agiles.  
Fulcherius *Carnotensis*.  
William of Tyre, bks. xvi, xvii, 1–8.  
*Itinerarium Regis Ricardi*. R. S.  
Extracts from *Arabian Historians*  
(Michaud's *Bibliothèque des Croisades*).
3. THE HISTORY OF LAND TENURE.  
(See *Exam. Stat.* p. 89 (1900).)
4. ITALY, 1492–1513.  
Machiavelli: *Il Principe*.  
Commines, books vii and viii.  
Guicciardini: *Storia Fiorentina*.  
Da Porto: *Lettere Storiche*.
5. GREAT REBELLION, from the meeting of the Long Parliament to the death of Cromwell.  
Clarendon, Books III–XI.  
Baillie's *Letters* (Laing's edition),  
Vol. I, pp. 271–400, and Vol. II, pp. 42–417.  
Letters and Speeches of Cromwell (Carlyle's edition).  
Ludlow's *Memoirs*, from the beginning, to the death of Cromwell.  
Gardiner's *Documents of the Puritan Revolution* (omitting Part I).
6. FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789, to the end of the Convention, 1795.  
Bailly: *Mémoires*, to July 14.  
Mirabeau: *Correspondence avec le Comte de La Marck*. (See *Exam. Stat.*, p. 90.)  
Bertrand-Moleville: *Mémoires Particuliers*.  
Arthur Young: *Travels in France* (ed. M. Betham Edwards).  
Schmidt: *Tableaux de la Révolution*, Tome I, Tome II to p. 433.  
Morse Stephens: *Orators of the French Revolution* (omitting in Vol. II Barère, IV–XI inclusive, and Baudin).
7. BRITISH INDIA, 1773–1805.  
Wilson: *Mill's India* (Book V to end).  
Grant-Duff: *History of the Marattas*.  
Wilks: *Mysoor*.  
Gleig: *Papers in Life of Warren Hastings*.  
Cornwallis *Correspondence*, Selections. (See *Exam. Stat.*, p. 90.)  
Wellesley *Despatches*, ed. Owen.  
Wellington *Despatches*, ed. Owen.
8. POLITICAL ECONOMY. (See *Exam. Stat.* pp. 90–91.)

## IV. POLITICAL SCIENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Every Candidate is required by the Statute to have a knowledge of Constitutional Law, and of Political and Descriptive Geography. Candidates who aim at a place in the first or second class must offer Political Science and Political Economy with Economic History. They will be examined in the following books:—

Aristotle's Politics (subject-matter).      Maine: Ancient Law.  
Hobbes: *Leviathan*, c. xiii-xxx.      Mill: Political Economy.

Candidates who do not aim at a place in the first or second class may omit *either* Political Science *or* Political Economy with Economic History.

V. A candidate may, if he pleases, offer in addition to the above-mentioned stated subjects of examination a subject connected with the History of Literature or Art. This is not often done, and it is not advisable unless a candidate has exceptional knowledge of some period of literature. The following are the alternatives:—

1. The Elizabethan Period of Literature, the Historical Plays of Shakespeare to be studied minutely.
2. The Age of Lewis the Fourteenth, the Plays of Molière to be studied minutely.
3. The Age of Dante, the *Purgatorio* to be studied minutely.
4. Mediaeval Latin Palaeography and Diplomatic, to be studied with special reference to MSS. of English origin.

Candidates desiring to offer any other like period or subject must obtain the leave of the Board six months before the Examination.

## THE EXAMINATION.

There are ten papers in the Schools, and they are usually arranged as follows: English Political History, two papers. Constitutional History, two papers. Period of European History, two papers. Political Science, one paper. Political Economy and Economic History, one paper. Special Subject, two papers. Geography used to have a paper to itself, but geographical questions are now included in all the historical papers. This arrangement is not necessarily permanent, but may be varied at the discretion of the Examiners.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

It is obvious that the amount of work required is very considerable, and two years is the smallest time which can be fairly devoted



to it. If a man obtains Honours from the Moderators (p. 143), he has still two years and a Term, which ought to be sufficient if well employed. Any one who wishes to take Modern History at the end of three years, might take the Law Preliminary with an additional subject at Responsions. By this means he could go over some part of his work in the first year. If he takes a pass in the First Public Examination (p. 141), he gains considerable advantage by offering Aristotle's Politics with two of the ancient historians.

These remarks about time do not apply to the man who has taken a class in *Literae Humaniores* and then goes on to Modern History. Such a candidate will only have a year to do the work in, but his superior training often enables him to grapple successfully with the task. He has already acquired an acquaintance with Political Science and Political Economy, and with the general methods of historical study, which will prove invaluable to him; and the only real difficulties which he will encounter are the technicalities of English Constitutional History. Of late years it has been a not uncommon practice to take Modern History after *Literae Humaniores*, and the man who does this probably gets the best education which is offered by the Oxford examination system.

The first problem that confronts a candidate for the School of Modern History is the choice of his period in General History. The favourite periods, as far as numbers go, are IV and VI, which are followed at a considerable interval by V. A good deal depends upon the candidate's own tastes and future intentions. The candidate for Holy Orders may prefer the period which contains the history of the Reformation. The student interested in mediaeval history will naturally take one of the first three periods; while period VI will appeal to those interested in diplomacy and modern political problems. As the English History and the Political Science and Economy are compulsory subjects, it is well to postpone the final selection of a period until some progress has been made with these subjects, when a candidate will have had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his own.

A Special Subject is by the Statute only obligatory upon those who aspire to a first or second class, and should not be offered except by candidates who show distinct ability. A weak man often fails through devoting more time to a Special Subject than he can spare

from the necessary work of the examination. It is not compulsory to take a Special Subject within the selected Period, but it is in many cases advisable. The choice of a Special Subject depends to some extent upon the candidate's knowledge of languages. Thus the Great Rebellion and India will always be favourite subjects, because all the books to be read are in English. On the other hand, the Italian period, though attractive in itself, is out of the question for a man who has not at least an elementary acquaintance with the language. An intelligent man however should have no difficulty in acquiring sufficient Italian to enable him to offer this period. The choice of a Period has, therefore, a good deal of influence upon the choice of a Special Subject, and the two questions should always be considered together.

#### TEACHING.

There are two Professors of Modern History, but Professorial lectures have never played any important part in the School since its first establishment. The teaching is carried out by the College Lecturers who have formed an Association which, under the supervision of the Board of the Faculty, adjusts the lectures so as to cover all the periods which are usually offered. The Association now embraces all the Colleges, and its lectures are open to the whole University. Several Lecturers also give tutorial advice and supervision to the members of one or more Colleges.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The study of Modern History has lately been encouraged by the offer of an increased number of Scholarships and Exhibitions by the Colleges, and this is likely to attract increased attention to the subject at schools. To some extent this is an advantage, but if it leads to too early specialization at school it may prove a misfortune. Nothing is more likely to overload the memory and weaken the reasoning and imaginative faculties than a long course of historical study for the purposes of examination. History is an excellent subject for an educated man, but it is a very inferior instrument of education. A good knowledge of French and German will in most cases be more useful to the man starting to read Modern History than a perfunctory mastery of a number of historical details. This has been the great obstacle in the way of those who have

attempted to devise a preliminary examination. Most of the teachers wished to make the examination a preparation for the study of history, and not purely historical, but they found it impossible to avoid clashing with examinations which were already organized.

Very important encouragement to the study of History is offered by the three prizes for historical essays. The Stanhope is confined to men under four years' standing, and the Lothian is also open to them. The Lothian and the Arnold, however, are of especial service to men after they have taken their degree. It is not always easy for a man to find time to concentrate himself on a particular subject while he is reading for his Schools; but after the examination is off his mind, nothing can be more advantageous than the endeavour to deepen and systematize the knowledge he has acquired by a piece of real original work. It will often be found that the writing for one of these essay prizes is a far more valuable training for the student than all the work which he has done for the School.

## 2. Pass School.

In Group B. (1) a candidate (see p. 154) may offer *either* one of two periods of English History, together with a subject of Literature, *or* a period of Modern European History.

A knowledge of Geography is also required.

These subjects were for long not popular. Until recently, the whole of English History has been required in addition to a literary subject, and as this was much more difficult than Political Economy or the Law of Contract, comparatively few men ventured to take it. An attempt has been made to reduce the subject by dividing the English History into two alternative periods. The selected portions of Milman are not difficult in themselves, but they are puzzling to a man who has no general knowledge of History, and the requirement of Geography has always been a stumbling-block. Fyffe is a new book, which is attractive in itself and covers a very interesting period, but the Political Geography of the period is exceptionally intricate and confusing. Since the change, the number of Passmen offering this branch of Group B. has somewhat increased, and now averages fifty or sixty a year.

## 6. THEOLOGY

As Theology is the subject of a superior Faculty, the Final School of Theology is reserved for Chapter X, p. 190.

## 7. ORIENTAL STUDIES.

The Examination in Oriental Studies (which was first held in 1887) originally included an Examination in Indian Studies, and an Examination in Semitic Studies. In 1895 the Examination was remodelled, and the division into two Schools abandoned; though it is still possible to obtain Honours in more than one of the four subjects, so long as the candidate does not exceed the twentieth Term from matriculation. The subjects of examination are given below; the lists of books specified by the Board of the Faculty will be found in the *Examination Statutes* (pp. 107-111).

Every candidate must give the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties at least six months' notice of the subjects which he offers.

## SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The general subjects are Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, and Persian, and History as connected with the literature of those languages.

Every candidate must offer one of these four subjects, with one additional language and one special subject.

- I. SANSKRIT. (A) Certain texts, with (B) the history of Indian Literature and civilization, and (C) as an additional language either Pāli or Zend; as a special subject either Comparative Grammar of Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit, and Zend, if that language is offered, or the History of Indian Religions.
- II. ARABIC. (A) Certain texts, with (B) the general history of the Khalifate and growth of Arabian rule, and (C) as an additional language either Persian or Turkish or Hebrew or Aramaic; as a special subject either Semitic Epigraphy or the history of Arabic Literature to the end of the twelfth century or the general history of Mahommedan Theology.
- III. HEBREW. (A) Certain texts, with (B) the history of the Jews, general and literary, from the return from the Captivity to 500 A.D., and (C) as an additional language either Arabic or Aramaic; as a special subject either Jewish literary history from the tenth century to A.D. 1300, or Semitic Epigraphy.

- IV. PERSIAN. (A) Certain texts, with (B) the history of the Samanid dynasty, and (C) as an additional language either Arabic or Zend; as a special subject either the history of Persian Literature or Iranian Philology or Pahlavi texts or Avesta texts.

The examination in each language will include grammar, prosody, translation of unseen passages, and composition. Candidates will be expected to have read the texts which they offer with attention to the subject-matter as well as to the language. Candidates who offer more than one Semitic language will be expected to show a knowledge of Comparative Semitic Grammar.

#### TEACHING.

The subjects recognized in the School of Oriental Languages are taught partly by University Professors, Readers, and Teachers, partly as also comprised in the Examinations established by the Civil Service Commissioners for the Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India. Hebrew is taught by the Theological Professors and by several College Tutors and Lecturers.

Candidates not being European British subjects are allowed to substitute Sanskrit, Arabic, or Pāli for either Greek or Latin in the Examinations which must be passed before the Oriental School. (See p. 253.)

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

These are fully stated in Chap. XIII, §§ 8, 9, 10, pp. 241-243.

### 8. *ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.*

The Statute establishing this Examination (first held in 1896) directs that as far as possible equal weight is to be assigned to language and literature, 'provided that candidates who offer special subjects shall be at liberty to choose subjects connected either with language or with literature or with both.' Candidates are subject to the same conditions of standing as in other Final Honour Schools, but with the object of connecting ancient and modern literature, it is provided that no one may be admitted to the English Honour School unless he has either obtained Honours in some other Final Honour School or has satisfied or obtained Honours from the Moderators in Greek and Latin Literature.

The subjects<sup>1</sup> of examination are:—

I. Portions of English authors 'to be studied with reference to the forms of the language; as examples of literature; and in their relation to the history and thought of the period to which they belong.'

II. History of the English Language.

III. History of English Literature; including the history of criticism, and of style in prose and verse.

IV. Special Subjects (one must be taken by candidates who aim at a place in the first or second class): (1) Old English. (2) Middle English. (3) Old French Philology. (4) Scandinavian Philology. (5) Elizabethan Literature. (6) English Literature, 1637-1700. (7) English Literature, 1700-1745. (8) Wordsworth and his contemporaries. (9) History of Scottish Poetry to 1600 A.D. Candidates who desire to offer any other subject must obtain leave a year before the examination.

The following scheme of papers is contemplated:—

1. Beowulf and the texts in Sweet's Anglo-Saxon Reader.
2. King Horn, Havelok, Minot, Sir Gawain.
3. Chaucer and Piers Plowman.
4. Shakespeare.
5. Milton.
6. History of the language.
7. Gothic (the Gospel of St. Mark), and OE. and ME. translations.
- 8, 9. History of the literature, including questions on the history of criticism. Two papers, (1) to 1700; (2) after 1700.
10. Special Subjects.

The Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon and the Professor of English Language and Literature give lectures and instruction in the subjects of this School; and arrangements have been made by which other instruction can be obtained in many of the subjects (see the *University Gazette* issued at the beginning of each Term).

<sup>1</sup> For 1901-1902.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE SUPERIOR FACULTIES AND MUSIC.

THEOLOGY, Law, and Medicine are superior Faculties, each possessing Degrees which are granted only to those who have previously graduated in Arts; but all three subjects are now also studied by candidates for Degrees in Arts. In the Second Public Examination there are Final Schools of Theology and Jurisprudence, and the regulations of the Final Honour School of Natural Science allow a student of Medicine to offer some of the work required for a Medical Degree as part of his qualification for the degree of B.A. But as the study of these subjects is usually undertaken with a view to admission to Holy Orders or some branch of the Legal or Medical professions, it has been found more convenient to include in the present chapter a description of the 'Final Schools' of Theology and Jurisprudence, and to explain under the head of Medicine the conditions under which some departments of the Final School of Natural Science can be made to serve as a preliminary training for the more technical study and practice of Medicine.

#### THEOLOGY.

On the one hand, Theology is, as it has been for centuries, the subject of a superior Faculty: a Faculty, that is, in which degrees are granted open only to those who have previously taken a degree in Arts; the degrees so granted are those of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) and Doctor of Divinity (D.D.). On the other, it has more recently been treated as a subject of general education, and by the constitution in 1870 of the Honour School of Theology and the admission in 1886 of theological subjects into the Pass School of the Second Public

Examination, it has become one of the subjects of study and examination open to candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. But the study of Theology still retains much of its traditional character and position, and it may be assumed that the greater number, at any rate, of those who propose to take it up are intending ultimately to be ordained.

The requirements of bishops from candidates for Holy Orders are (i) testimonials as to moral character, (ii) certificates of birth and baptism, (iii) proofs of intellectual qualifications, and of some previous Theological study.

In reference to the second point it may be well to call attention to the fact that, with very rare exceptions, no one can be ordained deacon till he has passed his twenty-third year. This question of age may influence a man's studies, as it affects the time at his disposal.

The third point demands a more detailed consideration. All University candidates are required to produce, as evidence of Theological study, certificates of attendance at two courses of theological professors' lectures. This is often excused in the case of those who go to a Theological College after taking a University degree. Those who have not taken a University degree are required to pass an entrance Examination, and to spend two years at a Theological College. It should be added that many Theological Colleges will accept none but Graduates<sup>1</sup>. The special test of intellectual fitness is, of course, the Bishop's Examination, which is generally held, in the case of deacons, a short time before ordination: for priest's orders it is generally divided into two parts. Detailed information as to the times and subjects of examination may be had from the different bishops' chaplains. In connexion with this subject attention should be drawn to the 'Universities' Preliminary Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders.' This is accepted by most bishops in place of part at least of their own examination, though some require at least a second class, and as doctrinal subjects are not included, papers on these subjects have afterwards to be done for each bishop. The great

<sup>1</sup> Further information as to this and other points connected with the expenses, &c. of Theological Colleges may be found in the Handbook to Theological Colleges, published yearly by Messrs. Rivington, price 6d.



advantage of taking this examination is that the time immediately preceding ordination is thus left free for devotional purposes<sup>1</sup>.

The requirements having been thus stated, it is assumed that the advantages of a University career and degree for all those who are intending to be clergy are universally recognized, and the next consideration will naturally be how a man coming up to the University may best fit himself for ordination.

The preliminary question will, of course, suggest itself whether it is wiser to begin the systematic study of Theology as soon as possible after coming up to the University, or to take some other line of study and defer that of Theology. The arguments for and against beginning Theology at once may be thus stated. On the one hand, the student of Theology gets an opportunity for systematic and continuous reading in what is to be his special line. Further, his time has not the demands made upon it which will afterwards necessarily interfere with his reading: the student in Oxford has also the advantage of access to books, which he will probably not have later. Lastly, in his use of time and books he will get the guidance of teaching, professorial and tutorial, from men who have made a special study of the particular branches of Theology in which they give instruction.

On the other hand, as against these three advantages of time, books, and teaching, it may be said that it is of very great importance that those who are intending to be clergymen should aim at acquiring, besides a special Theological training, the best possible general education, so as to enable them to enter freely, as they ought to do, into the interests and pursuits of all those with whom they are thrown into contact. For this purpose it may be well that they should give themselves to the study of classics, history, science, or anything which would widen their sympathies, and deepen their interests in men and things. It may also be questioned whether it is not better to defer Theological study till a man's mind has become accustomed to the novel freedom of University life and thought.

The considerations which have here been urged against the study of Theology, and Theology only, at Oxford lose their force if some

<sup>1</sup> Full information as to the times and subjects of this examination, with copies of the last papers, may be got in pamphlet form from Messrs. Parker and Co., Oxford, price 1s. 1d

other school is combined with it, as may be done if time and other circumstances will allow. The question of time is important as carrying with it also that of expense, and therefore it may be well to put forward the alternatives. The best time for commencing residence is the October Term. The minimum of time required for a degree is twelve Terms, or three years' residence, and it is quite possible to take the Final Honour School of Theology in this time if pass 'Moderations' be taken at the earliest statutable opportunity, namely, in the fourth Term from matriculation, that is, in the subsequent June. If Honour Moderations be taken (the examination for which is at Easter) it will be nearly always necessary to spend four years at Oxford to take an Honour Examination in the Final School. Though it thus necessitates an extra year to take Honour Moderations, it will certainly be desirable for those who are likely to take a high class, and even for others the training in scholarship will as a rule be useful.

Another possible combination of schools is to spend five years at Oxford, and (i) take Pass Moderations at the end of the first year, and two Final Honour Schools at the end of the third and fifth years; or (ii) take Honour Moderations with one Final School at the end of four years, and a second at the end of the fifth year. Both these courses have their advantages: the loss of Honour Moderations has to be set off against the increased time available for the second Final School. The value of the Final School of *Literae Humaniores* as mental training for able men can hardly be overstated, and the question as to Honour or Pass Moderations is in comparison with this unimportant, and therefore as to Final Schools it may be said, if considerations of time or expense only allow of one, let that one be *Literae Humaniores*; if two are possible, let that be followed by History or Theology. One disadvantage has to be noticed in giving only one year to Theology after *Literae Humaniores*, viz. that it is almost impossible for a man to begin studying Hebrew with only one year at his disposal. This may, however, be removed by beginning the study of Hebrew earlier or by adopting the first of the two alternative arrangements of Final Schools.

A last method of filling up the time may be suggested, namely, to spend four years at Oxford upon the usual subjects of Honour Moderations, and *Literae Humaniores* or History, and afterwards

spend a year at a Theological College. In this way the general Oxford education may be combined with special Theological training. In considering the comparative expense of a year at Oxford and at a Theological College, it must be borne in mind that, though the total amounts are nearly the same, the terms of the Theological College are considerably longer.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The preceding considerations have aimed at giving information as to the choice of Schools, and the time which may be spent upon them; but for the fair balancing of the arguments it will be necessary that something should be said of the form that theological study takes, and that not so much from the point of view of the Tutor or of the man who has decided to read for Theology and wishes for guidance in the choice of subjects, as from that of the man who is anxious to know what his opportunities of study in this line will be if he decides to take the School. Both the Schools of Theology to be described are parts of the Second Public Examination (p. 151).

#### Honour School of Theology.

The prescribed books and subjects vary from time to time. For the examination in 1892 certain important changes were made. In the first place the general paper on the Old Testament was made to include a special study of definite points, such as the Names and Nature of God, the Sacrificial System, the Messianic Expectation, and the Future Life, in Oehler's *Theology of the Old Testament*. In the second place certain new subjects were added to those which might be offered, viz. (1) *The Comparison of Christianity with other Religions* (under the head of *The Evidences of Religion*), and (ii) the *Archæology of the Old and New Testaments*. The subjects now prescribed are—

(i) The Holy Scriptures. This requires, besides a general knowledge of the contents of the Old and New Testaments, special knowledge of the *subject-matter* of definite books of the Old Testament, and of the *subject-matter* of the Gospels, two of which, together with St. Paul's Epistles, have to be carefully studied in the Greek. Hebrew, elementary or advanced, and the Septuagint may be offered as Special Subjects.

(ii) **Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology.** Under this head are included three alternatives, viz. the doctrine of the Trinity, the doctrine of the Incarnation, and the doctrine of Grace. With all these specified authorities in Greek and Latin have to be offered.

(iii) **Ecclesiastical History and the Fathers.** All who offer this subject have to take a general paper on Church History down to A.D. 451, and some one of the following alternatives:—(a) the ante-Nicene Church; (b) the Church of the first four Councils (A.D. 313–451); (c) the Churches of the British Islands to the end of the eighth century; (d) the period of the Reformation. All of these require a study of the prescribed authorities in the different languages.

(iv) **The Evidences of Religion.** This includes five alternatives: Natural Theology and Revelation, the New Testament Canon, Miracles, Prophecy, and the Comparison of Christianity with other Religions.

(v) **Liturgies.** This requires a knowledge of the Liturgy of the Eucharist in both the Greek and Latin Churches, or of the Book of Common Prayer.

(vi) **Sacred Criticism, and the Archaeology of the Old and New Testaments.** Under the head of *Criticism*, alternatives in the Old and New Testaments are possible, requiring a study of the Hebrew and Greek texts respectively. The newly introduced subject of the Archaeology of the Old and New Testaments is very strongly to be recommended.

Of all these subjects the first must be offered with three of the remaining five (of which the second must be one) by all who aim at a first class; while the first and any one other are sufficient to offer in order to obtain a class. In subjects ii, iii, iv, v, and vi, candidates are expected to offer only one of the possible alternatives.

For more detailed information as to the authorities and books of which a knowledge is required see *Exam. Statt.*, 1900, pp. 95–105.

### **The Pass School.**

It should first be noticed in reference to this School that, in order to get a degree, a man has to pass in two other subjects as well as Theology. The other alternatives may be found in Chapter IX of

this book, pp. 153-155. The advantage of this School is, that it enables those, whose intellectual powers do not warrant their taking the Honour School, to acquire some knowledge of Theological subjects. The work to be done, which is of course subject to alteration, includes a small portion of the Old Testament, and of the New (in the original Greek). Besides this, which is compulsory on all, the Examination includes—(i) a specified portion of Church history; (ii) the Apostles' Creed and certain of the Articles; (iii) an Apologetic subject; (iv) a portion of some Book of the Old Testament in Hebrew. Of these four subjects every candidate must offer two. Further details will be found in Chapter IX of this book, p. 155.

#### TEACHING.

Under present arrangements there is a combination of Theological lectures open without payment to members of Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New College, Lincoln, Magdalen, Brasenose, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, Keble, Hertford, and St. Edmund Hall, and to Non-Collegiate Students, and, on payment of £1 for each course, to members of other Colleges. Almost every College has also some lecturer who gives its Undergraduates individual teaching in Theology.

The Professors' and Readers' lectures are, of course, free to all members of the University. While the tutorial lectures are confined mainly to the work of the Theology School, in the Professors' lectures there is a wider range of subjects.

Mention should be made, under this head, of Wycliffe Hall, the Pusey House, and St. Stephen's House, although none of these institutions have any official connexion with the University. Wycliffe Hall is practically a Theological College, taking resident Graduates, and having lectures useful for those who are to be ordained. The Pusey House has a library of theological books, and the librarians are always ready to give help in theological work, which is not definitely for the Theology School. St. Stephen's House is a hostel intended primarily for Graduates who intend to do missionary work. It also provides lectures and tuition for the Ordination Examinations.

The Congregationalists and Unitarians now have places of religious

instruction at Mansfield College and Manchester New College. Both these have a lecturing and teaching staff, but in neither is there any provision for students' residence.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The Scholarships offered by certain Colleges are given in Chapter II, p. 24, those awarded by the University in Chapter XIII, p. 240. Of the latter some are confined chiefly to Undergraduates, others are open only to Bachelors of Arts. To the first class belong the Junior Greek Testament, and the Junior Septuagint Prizes, which are open to all who have not exceeded their eighteenth Term. The Senior Greek Testament and the Senior Septuagint Prizes are open to Bachelors (or those qualified for the degree of B.A.) of more than eighteen and less than twenty-eight Terms, and the Denyer and Johnson Scholarships to Bachelors of less than twenty-seven Terms' standing from matriculation. Some of the Hebrew Prizes and Scholarships and the Ellerton Essay are open to those of Master's standing, but there is in every case a limit of Terms.

The question may be asked how far it is possible to combine any of them with other work, either for the School of Theology or for any other School. To this it may be answered that the work for the two Junior Prizes may easily be combined with other study, whether definitely theological or not, the third year (or perhaps even the first) being the fittest, it being supposed that in the second the time is fully filled up with work for Honour Moderations. The work for the Junior Greek Testament Prize is particularly useful, because the subjects of examination are the four Gospels and the Acts, which may be taken as part of the Honour Theology work. The Septuagint work may be combined with work for the *Crítica Sacra* of the Theology School. For the Hebrew Scholarships it is almost impossible for those who begin the language after coming up to the University to compete successfully with those who have begun earlier. It is, however, extremely difficult to suggest any combination of work for these prizes with other work, as the prescribed subjects are changed from time to time.

## LAW.

Until recently the Faculty of Law, as being a superior Faculty, admitted to its degrees only such persons as had already obtained a degree in Arts. In 1900, however, an exception to this rule was made in favour of candidates who have obtained a degree in Arts in other Universities. Such candidates, if they have already attained the age of twenty-one years, and can satisfy the Faculty that they are qualified to pursue an advanced course of legal study, are now admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, from which they can in due course proceed to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. But besides its position as a Superior Faculty Law has long been, through the constitution of the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence, and the admission of legal subjects into the Final Pass School, one of the subjects of study and examination for a degree in Arts.

The subjects of these various examinations and the course of study preceding them are described below, and from this description it will appear that great latitude is allowed by the University to a student as to the time when, and the extent to which, he may study Law in the University. It will be well for the student therefore to consider, before deciding upon the course which he intends to pursue, what are the main objects which he has in view, and how much he is likely to be able to accomplish.

Students of Law in the University may (speaking generally) be divided into two classes: (1) those who intend to practise either as Barristers or Solicitors; (2) those who desire to qualify themselves to act as Magistrates and generally for business.

There is no substantial difference in the line of study which a student ought at first to pursue, whether he intends ultimately to practise either as a Barrister or a Solicitor, or whether he only desires to study Law as a part of his general education. His object in either case must be to thoroughly understand the principles of Law, or some of its principles, in their present application. For this purpose he has to go rather far afield, to the laws of other countries, especially to those of ancient Rome, to history, to ethics, and even to philosophy. And one great advantage of his studying Law at the University is that he has more time there to pursue these collateral inquiries than afterwards, when Law is studied by

him in combination with practice, and when a great portion of his time is necessarily spent in chambers or in court.

It is, however, not uncommon for Graduates of the University to commence their study of Law by entering the chambers of a Barrister in London. It becomes then necessary to carry on the systematic study of law in books concurrently with the unsystematic study of it by practice. It is not easy to combine these two methods of studying Law, nor is it desirable if it can be avoided. It is better that the systematic study should precede the period passed in chambers, though both are indispensable. But if the student of Law finds himself compelled to carry on both lines of work simultaneously, he may then consider whether he will take this opportunity of becoming a candidate for the B.C.L. degree, and perhaps also for the Vinerian Scholarship. This is not unfrequently done, and sometimes with success.

There are many reasons for an opinion very largely held, that students who are able to do so will turn their University education to the best account by devoting themselves for at least three years to the School of Literae Humaniores, and taking up their Law studies after they have passed this School. Those who do this have their choice between the Honour School of Jurisprudence and the Examination for the B.C.L. degree.

These are some of the more general considerations bearing upon the course of study which a student of Law ought to select. The following explains more in detail the different courses of study which are open to him :—

(1) If the student possesses the necessary ability, and can afford the necessary time, he may postpone his study of Law until he has obtained Honours in some other Final School: he may then either take the Honour School of Jurisprudence as a second Honour School, or prepare himself for the Examination for the degree of B.C.L.

In the Honour School of Jurisprudence the limit of standing for those who have taken Honours in some other school is twenty Terms, or five years from matriculation: the Examination for the degree of B.C.L. may be passed at any time after the degree of B.A. is taken, though Honours cannot be obtained by those who have exceeded their twenty-fifth Term. The Examination for the



degree of B.C.L. is perhaps the better preparation for those who intend to practise as Barristers or Solicitors.

Both the Honour School of Jurisprudence and the B.C.L. Examination have occasionally been taken after a single year's study of Law, but it can only be in exceptional cases that this can be done with advantage. The course of study is one which might well occupy three years, and though it can be compressed into two it can rarely be satisfactorily accomplished in one.

(2) If the student is anxious to avoid lengthening the time which he spends at the University, and to utilize his University course as a preparation for his profession, he may devote himself almost wholly to the study of Law, though before he can obtain admission to the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence he must pass certain other Examinations. These are—

(a) Responsions (p. 126). (b) The Examination in Holy Scripture (p. 140). (c) *Either* the Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis* (Pass or Class, p. 140) at the First Public Examination; *Or* the Preliminary Examination in Law (p. 201), preceded by an Additional Subject at Responsions (p. 131).

In deciding for which of these alternatives he will offer himself, the student of Law must take into consideration the length of time he is prepared to spend at Oxford. If he can allow himself four years he may read during his first and part of his second year for Honours in the First Public Examination, and still have two years and one Term for the study of Law. If he has only three years in all he will probably be advised to take either the Pass School in *Literis Graecis et Latinis* or the Preliminary Examination in Law, with the accompanying Additional Subject at Responsions. An industrious student who adopts this course will find that he can pass all the earlier Examinations and obtain Honours in the Final School of Jurisprudence within three academical years, or two years and eight months from his matriculation.

(3) Any one who is content to take a Pass degree may choose from the list of subjects prescribed for the Final Pass School that which is known as Group B. 4. The portions of Law prescribed under this head are stated on p. 154. He must pass the First Public Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis*, as the Preliminary Examination in Law is open only to candidates in a Final Honour School.

## I. EXAMINATIONS IN LAW FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

**A. The Preliminary Examination in the School of Jurisprudence.**

This Examination is for candidates in a Final Honour School, though not for candidates in the Final Pass School, alternative to the First Public Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis*: but it is not obligatory upon candidates in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence. They may, if they prefer it, take the Classical part of the First Public Examination (Pass or Honour).

The subjects are—

## 1. The outlines of English Constitutional and Political History.

Candidates are required to possess such a general knowledge of the course of English History as will enable them to understand the development of the Constitution. They are recommended to study the subject of the Constitutional History of England in the Introduction to Dr. Stubbs' Documents illustrative of English History; and in Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History (third edition), omitting chapters i-v<sup>1</sup>.

2. The text and matter of the Institutes of Justinian, omitting Book III, titles 1 to 12, and Book IV, titles 6 to 18<sup>1</sup>.

3. Translation into English from Latin prose authors not specially offered.

4. Either (1) Logic or the first book of Bacon's *Novum Organum*, or (2) a portion of a prescribed Greek, French, or German author, with unprepared translations from other authors in the language of the book offered.

The Logic required is the same as that required in the Pass School at the First Public Examination (p. 142).

The portions of books to be offered by candidates who do not offer Logic are to be selected from the following list:—

*In Greek:—*

Plato, *Apologia* and *Meno*; or *Republic*, Books i, ii, iii; or Aristotle, *Politics*, Books i. and iii.

*In German:—*

Gneist, *Englische Verfassungsgeschichte*, from § 33 to the end of the book; or Savigny, *System des heutigen römischen Rechts*, vol. I, omitting chapter iv.

<sup>1</sup> In and after Trinity Term, 1902, the subjects will be:—

(1) Either (a) The outlines of English Constitutional and Political History after 1485 A.D., or (b) The outlines of European History from 800 A.D. to 1494 A.D.

(2) The Institutes of Gaius, Bks. I and II to be studied with reference to the history and sources of the law.

*In French :—*

De Tocqueville, *Démocratie en Amérique*, vols. I and II (Edition Calman Lévy, Paris, 1888) ; or Fustel de Coulanges, *La Cité antique*.

The following are the rules relating to the choice of subjects and books :—

No candidate will be allowed to offer any of the same books, or a portion of any of the same authors, in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools, either at Responsions or at the Examination in subjects additional to Responsions, or which are specified on any Certificate by which he obtains exemption from Responsions ; except that—

A candidate will be allowed to offer any of the above-mentioned portions of Plato, or Aristotle, or De Tocqueville, respectively, although he may have satisfied the Masters of the Schools in Responsions, or the Examiners in any equivalent examination, in other portions of the same author.

A candidate is allowed to present himself for the Preliminary Examination at any time after having satisfied the Masters of the Schools at Responsions and in an additional subject offered at Responsions.

#### **B. The Final Honour Examination.**

The subjects are—

- I. Jurisprudence.
- II. Roman Law.
- III. English Law (including the Law of Contract, of Testamentary and Intestate Succession, of Real Property, and of the Constitution).
- IV. History of English Law.
- V. International Law.

The detailed regulations under these heads will be found in *Examination Statutes*, 1900, pp. 80–82.

The limits of standing and other conditions of the examination are the same as for the other Final Honour Schools (see p. 156).

#### **C. The Final Pass School.**

See p. 154, and above, p. 200.

## II. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.C.L.

The subjects are—

- I. Jurisprudence.
- II. Roman Law.
- III. English Law (including Real and Personal Property, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, the Procedure of the High Court, and Equity, together with one special subject).
- IV. International Law (Private) *or* the Conflict of Laws.

Every candidate is also required to take up one special subject in Roman Law and one special subject in English Law, to be selected by himself out of a list of subjects prescribed by the Board of the Faculty of Law.

For the detailed regulations see *Examination Statutes*, 1900, pp. 176–177.

The Examination begins on the Tuesday in the seventh week of the Summer Term; no limit of standing is prescribed for those who wish simply to qualify themselves for the degree, but Honours can be obtained only by candidates who have not exceeded the twenty-fifth Term from their matriculation. This restriction however does not affect the specially privileged students from other Universities.

Every candidate must give in his name to the Secretary of the Boards of Faculties at least four weeks before the Examination, together with a list of subjects offered, a statement of the year and Term of his matriculation, a certificate signed by some officer of the College or Hall or Body to which he belongs, showing that his name is on their books, and the fee (£1 1s.). A late entry will be received (with an additional fee of £2 2s.) if it reaches the Secretary not less than two weeks before the commencement of the Examination. The Secretary verifies this statement and certifies it to the Examiners.

Other conditions of the degree are specified on p. 228.

## III. DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF D.C.L.

Any Bachelor of Civil Law may be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law if he (1) has occupied himself in the study of

Civil Law for five complete years, to be reckoned from the date of his admission to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, and (2) has written a Dissertation upon some legal subject approved by the Regius Professor of Civil Law. The Dissertation must be submitted to the approval of the Board of the Faculty of Law; if it is approved, the Dissertation is read publicly by the author in the presence of the Regius Professor. A book treating in a scientific manner of a legal subject already published by the candidate may be accepted in place of the Dissertation. (See p. 229.)

#### TEACHING.

Law is taught in Oxford by Professors, Readers, and College Tutors and Lecturers, by means of Lectures and private tuition. All College Tutors and Lecturers, and generally Professors and Readers, give private instruction to their pupils as well as lectures. All the Lectures of Professors and Readers, and all, or very nearly all, the Lectures of College Tutors and Lecturers, are open to all members of the University, and generally without fee. Arrangements are made by which the Lectures to be delivered are announced beforehand, and in order that the ground may be covered and no subjects omitted, the list is submitted before publication to the Board of the Faculty of Law.

For the Preliminary Examination (p. 201) teaching in subjects (1) and (2) is provided by the College Tutors and Lecturers in Law, and as many of the other subjects may also be offered in the other Pass Examinations of the University, assistance can be obtained for the study of them, or some of them, from the College Tutors or Lecturers who teach Classics.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

The only Law Scholarship awarded after examination at Oxford is the Vinerian. The regulations which govern this Scholarship are stated at p. 240. The reading for this Scholarship may be very well combined with reading for the B.C.L. Examination. Fellowships at All Souls College, and less frequently at other Colleges, are given after examinations in subjects connected with the study of Law. There is also a Civil Law Fellowship at University College. For the Eldon Scholarship see p. 240.

## EXTRA-ACADEMICAL PRIVILEGES OF STUDENTS OF LAW.

Every one who wishes to become a Barrister or Solicitor is required to undergo a certain period of probation, and to pass Examinations before being admitted to practise. These Examinations are not under the control of the University, but are conducted, in the case of Barristers, by the Council of Legal Education, and in the case of Solicitors by the Incorporated Law Society.

To be admitted to practise as a Solicitor it is necessary:—

1. To have served for five years as an articled clerk.
2. To have passed three Examinations :
  - (1) A Preliminary Examination in general knowledge.
  - (2) An Intermediate Examination in Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England.
  - (3) A Final Examination in—
    - a. The Law of Real and Personal Property and the Practice of Conveyancing.
    - β. The Principles of Law and Procedure in matters usually determined in the Chancery, King's Bench, and Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions of the High Court of Justice.
    - γ. The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy, Ecclesiastical and Criminal Law and Practice, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.
1. To have passed Moderations gives an exemption from *one* year's service as an articled clerk.  
To have taken the degree of B.A. exempts from *two* years' service.
2. To have passed Moderations, or obtained a Certificate from the Oxford and Cambridge Board (p. 266), exempts from the Preliminary Examination.  
To have passed the Examination for the degree of B.C.L., or to have taken Honours in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence, exempts from the Intermediate Examination.

To be admitted to practise at the Bar it is necessary:—

- (1) To have attained the age of twenty-one, and to have kept nine Terms at one of the Inns of Court.

## (2) To have passed two Examinations :

- a. A Preliminary Examination in general knowledge.
- β. An examination in various subjects specified from time to time by the Council of Legal Education, and including Roman Law.

1. There is practically no difficulty which should prevent a student from entering at one of the Inns of Court, and keeping his Terms during his residence at the University, for the keeping of a Term merely consists in eating three dinners on three days during the continuance of the Term, and can necessitate, at most, absence from the University for two nights during the Term.

2. Exemption from the Preliminary Examination is obtained by passing *any* public examination in *any* University in the British dominions.

Exemption from the examination in Roman Law as part of the Final Examination is obtained by the acquisition of—

- (1) A degree granted by any University in the British dominions in which the qualifying examination includes Roman Law.
- (2) A certificate of having passed such an examination, although the degree has not been taken.
- (3) A certificate of having passed the examination for the degree of B.C.L.

It may be also useful to point out that since it has become possible to take the Preliminary Examination in place of the First Public Examination in Greek and Latin, and to pass Responsions before entering the University, a student may commence the study of Law as soon as he comes into residence.

## MEDICINE.

The University teaches, examines, and grants degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

Its teaching in Medicine is open to all persons who have become, by matriculation, members of the University; and any person may become a member of the University who satisfies the prescribed authorities that he is likely thereby to obtain educational advantage.

Its degrees in Medicine and Surgery are those of—

I. Bachelor of Medicine (B.M.), and Bachelor of Surgery (B.Ch.). Every one who is admitted to the former degree is *ipso facto* admitted also to the latter. These degrees entitle the holder to be registered as a qualified Medical Practitioner under the Medical Act, 1886.

II. Master of Surgery (M.Ch.).

III. Doctor of Medicine (D.M.).

It also grants Diplomas in Public Health.

The degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery are open to all who (1) have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and (2) have passed certain Examinations.

The degrees of Master of Surgery and Doctor of Medicine are open to all Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery who have reached a certain standing and who have fulfilled certain other conditions mentioned below (see pp. 215-216). There are special Examinations for the Degree of Master in Surgery and for the Diploma in Public Health.

These Examinations as well as the other conditions of the degrees are described below, under the head of each Degree.

[The extra-academical privileges of Students and Graduates of Medicine will be found below, p. 216.]

# I. BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

## EXAMINATIONS.

These are:—

### A. Preliminary Examinations in—

- (1) Mechanics and Physics.
- (2) Chemistry.
- (3) Zoology.
- (4) Botany.

A pass in these subjects can be obtained by satisfying the Examiners in the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, p. 172, with which the Examination in Group C. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 of the Final Pass School is identical, or from the Examiners in the Final Honour School of Natural Science.

The Preliminary Examinations in the School of Natural Science



are open to all members of the University who have passed Responsions or an equivalent examination; they may be taken in any order.

**B. Two Examinations for the degree of B.M. and B.Ch.**

(i) *The First Examination.* The subjects are :—

- (a) Organic Chemistry in relation to Physiology and Medicine.
- (b) Human Anatomy.
- (c) Human Physiology.
- (d) Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

*For the detailed list of subjects under each of the above heads see Examination Statutes, 1900, pp. 189-192.*

Of these, Human Anatomy is obligatory on all candidates; Organic Chemistry is not required from those who have obtained a first or second class in Chemistry, nor Human Physiology from those who have obtained a first or second class in Animal Physiology in the Honour School of Natural Science.

Candidates (unless exempted as above from offering Human Physiology) must offer Human Physiology and Anatomy at the same examination. The other subjects may be offered at any time after the Preliminary Examinations are passed, and in any order.

There is no prescribed length of residence or standing for this Examination: Candidates in subjects (a) and (d) must have passed a Preliminary Examination in Chemistry; Candidates in subjects (b) and (c) must have passed all the Examinations specified above under A.

There are examinations in all the subjects in Trinity Term and in Michaelmas Term.

(ii) *The Second Examination.* The subjects are Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Pathology, Forensic Medicine, and Public Health.

*For the detailed regulations under each of the above heads see Examination Statutes, 1900, pp. 192-7.*

These subjects cannot be offered until the First Examination has been passed; candidates may offer themselves for examination in Pathology only; the remaining subjects must be offered together. Examinations are held twice a year, in Michaelmas and Trinity Terms. Candidates are required to produce evidence that their names are on the books of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Students'

Delegacy, together with certificates of proficiency in Vaccination, Midwifery, Lunacy, and Infectious Diseases (*Exam. Statt.*, 1900, pp. 179, 195) when they enter their names for examination.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

*A. Preparation for the First Examination for the degree of B.M., and Examinations preliminary to it.*

The above stated Examinations are the only Scientific and Medical Examinations required by the University for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and they are open to all members of the University who have passed Responsions. But since no one can be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine who has not been previously admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the conditions of residence and examination attached to the latter degree must also be satisfied. Of the different courses of study open to the candidate for the two degrees the chief alternatives are:—

(1) He may postpone the whole of his scientific and medical studies until he has obtained the degree of B.A. either as a Pass man, or by obtaining Honours in some Final School other than that of Natural Science.

It is often the case that those who enter upon the study of Medicine in Oxford have already taken Honours in literary or mathematical subjects, and it is much to be desired that whenever possible the intending medical Graduate should avail himself of the opportunities afforded by the University for the study of one or more of the large range of subjects now recognized in the examinations for the degrees in Arts. But the student who intends to defer the beginning of his medical education until after taking his B.A. degree must be prepared to incur an increased expenditure of time and labour, for which he will seek compensation in the larger opportunities he will have enjoyed of acquiring a wide and general education. He will find it possible to accomplish the course of study requisite for the First Examination in Medicine in three or four years from the time of taking the B.A. degree. If he has already passed some of the preliminary scientific examinations the time may be reduced.

If he reads for Honours in one of the Final Schools (other than that of Natural Science), he may take the Preliminary in Chemistry and Physics (together with an additional subject in Responsions) in

place of the First Public Examination (in Greek and Latin Literature). If, on the other hand, he is content to graduate as B.A. without reading for Honours, he has several possible ways open to him (see above, Chaps. VIII and IX), but he will find his subsequent course of medical study most facilitated if he takes up one or more of the Science subjects in Group C. of the Final Pass School (see p. 155). The advantages of this course are the following: (1) these subjects, except C. 1 and C. 2, are considered by the General Medical Council as subjects of Medical Study, so that at this stage a candidate may enter his name in the Register of Medical Students kept by the Council (p. 216) and begin to count the five years of medical study required before registration as a qualified practitioner; (2) the passing of the Examination in Group C. 3 or 4 or 6 or 7 (p. 155) exempts the candidate from the corresponding Preliminary Medical Examinations (p. 207).

(2) He may obtain the degree of B.A. by obtaining Honours in the Final School of Natural Science.

In this case he may qualify himself for the First Examination for the degree of B.M. in three or four years from matriculation, the special advantages to the student adopting this course being as follows:—(1) he need not pass the First Public Examination (pp. 139-40); (2) he will already have passed some or all of his Preliminary Medical Examinations when he takes his Arts degree; (3) if he makes Chemistry or Physiology his Final Subject, and obtains a First or Second Class in either, he will be exempt from the corresponding portion of the First B.M. Examination. He must pass the following:—

A. Literary Examinations:—

- (1) Responsions (see p. 126), or an equivalent (see p. 130). This may be passed before matriculation, and must be passed before the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.
- (2) An Additional Subject at Responsions, or an equivalent (see pp. 131-3). This may be passed before matriculation, and must be passed before the Final Honour Natural Science Examination.
- (3) Holy Scripture, or an equivalent (see p. 140). This Examination cannot be passed until the candidate has entered on the fourth Term from matriculation, and must be passed before the Final Honour Science Examination.

**B. Honour School of Natural Science:—**

Any one of the seven subjects recognized in the Final Honour School may be offered, so long as the necessary Preliminary Examinations attached to each subject are passed (p. 170).

If Physiology is the subject selected, the candidate (unless he has already obtained Honours in a Public Examination) has to pass three Preliminary Examinations—Chemistry, and two of the following three, Physics, Zoology, and Botany, but as the certificate of the Examiners in these subjects is also required as a condition precedent to entrance for the First B.M. Examination, these subjects are not in general an addition to his work.

The student who takes Honours in Chemistry has to pass two Preliminary Examinations—those in Zoology and in Botany—besides those necessary for his Arts degree. The student who takes his degree with Honours in Zoology will have satisfied most of the conditions for admission to the First B.M. Examination, but Physiology and Chemistry are the only subjects in which the obtaining of a First or Second Class exempts from any part of that Examination. On the whole, therefore, the candidate can bring his Arts work most completely into line with his course of medical study by taking the Honour Subject of Physiology.

In selecting his Final Subject the candidate in Natural Science will of course be influenced not only by the considerations given above, but also to some extent by his individual bent of mind, and by the relation borne by these various subjects to the particular line of practice he intends to adopt. Thus, while the importance of Physiological Science in regard to Medicine is too obvious to need pointing out, the Honour School of Chemistry might supply a most valuable training to those intending to seek appointments as Medical Officers of Health.

The following order of study is recommended by the Board of the Faculty of Medicine to students of Medicine who intend to take the degrees of B.A. with Honours in Physiology and B.M.:—

	<i>Studies.</i>	<i>Examinations.</i>
<b>1st year.</b>	Physics and Chemistry.	Responsions : Additional Subject and Further Examination in Mathematics. Preliminary Examinations in Physics and Chemistry.

	<i>Studies.</i>	<i>Examinations.</i>
<b>2nd year.</b>	M.T. Organic Chemistry and Zoology. H.T. Zoology; Botany. T.T. Botany; Human Anatomy.	First B.M. Organic Chemistry. Preliminary Zoology. Preliminary Botany.
<b>3rd year.</b>	Human Anatomy and Physiology; Materia Medica (one Term).	First B.M. Materia Medica (T.T.).
<b>4th year.</b>	Physiology.	Honour School.
<b>5th year.</b>	Human Anatomy and Physiology; Pathology.	First B.M.
<b>6th &amp; 7th.</b>	Subjects of the Final B.M. Examination.	

The same general order of study may be followed by candidates who take the B.A. degree in some biological subject other than Physiology: candidates who offer Chemistry should if possible enter for the final Honour School at the end of the third year, devote the fourth year to biological subjects, and the two succeeding years to the subjects of the first B.M. Examination. Candidates who come into residence with a sufficient knowledge of Physics and Chemistry may take the Preliminary Examination in one or both of these subjects at an earlier date than that specified in the table, and may shorten the whole time of study in this way. In such cases it is sometimes advisable for a candidate to enter for the first B.M. Examination in Human Anatomy and Physiology in his third year, and for his Honour School at the end of his fourth year.

It may be well to remind the intending student of Medicine that it will be far more convenient for him to begin residence in Michaelmas Term than in any other, and that if it is important for him to save time, he should do his best to pass Responsions and the Additional Subject (or their equivalents), and the Further Examination in Mathematics required for registration (see p. 133), before coming up. He must also bear in mind that he will have to obtain the certificate of the Moderators in Holy Scripture (at some time after the beginning of his fourth Term from matriculation), and before he enters for a Final School.

*B. Preparation for the Second Examination for the Degree of B.M.*

In addition to the course of study at Oxford above described, two years at least will be required for preparation for the Second or Final Examination. These years must be spent in London or in some other large town where there are Hospitals organized for instruction in all branches of practice.

In any case, therefore, the shortest time from matriculation in which a candidate can expect to qualify for the degree of B.M. and B.Ch. is, under the most favourable circumstances, six years; many candidates pass at the end of the seventh year.

TEACHING.

*1. Subjects of the Preliminary Examinations.*

The University and College lectures and teaching in the School of Natural Science already described (p. 170) are open to Students of Medicine.

*2. Subjects of the First Examination for the Degree of B.M. and B.Ch.*

*Human Anatomy.*

Courses of Lectures and Practical Instruction on Human Anatomy are given in the Department of the Professor of Human Anatomy, at the Museum. The course consists of lectures delivered three times a week, and is completed in two years. Those of the first year are devoted to the consideration of the osseous, muscular, and vascular systems. Those of the second year relate to the nervous system, the thoracic and abdominal viscera, and to the development of the human embryo. Written examinations are held twice in each Term.

The Dissecting Room is open daily during Term from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M., between which hours practical instruction is given by the Professor. Demonstrations on the dissected subject are given three times a week at 9 A.M. On alternate days at the same hour special demonstrations are given. Students receiving practical instruction are examined orally from time to time. The fee for practical instruction is £4 per Term.

Facilities are given to Graduates who may desire to pursue their anatomical studies during the Vacation. The Museum, which contains a rich collection of specimens illustrative of Human Anatomy, is open to students.

*Human Physiology.*

Lectures are given in the Department of Physiology, which include (1) a General Course by the Professor, extending over three Terms; (2) Courses on special subjects by the Professor and other Lecturers. For attendance on the Lectures, the statutory fee of £1 per course is required.

The courses of Practical Instruction are arranged consecutively, so that the whole of the work necessary for the first B.M. Examination may be completed in one year. In Histology the general practical course is completed in two Terms, commencing in Michaelmas Term. Fee, £3 per Term. A Special Course is given in the Summer Term. The fees for this and for the courses of Chemical and Experimental Physiology are charged at the rate of £1 per Term for every day in the week that the student works.

*Organic Chemistry.*

A course of Practical Instruction on Organic Chemistry in its relation to Physiology and Medicine is given in the Museum in the Michaelmas Term.

*Materia Medica.*

A Course of Lectures and Practical Instruction, comprising all the subjects mentioned in the Regulations of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine relating to Materia Medica and Pharmacy, is given in the Summer Term by the University Lecturer.

*Pathology.*

A Course of Lectures on Elementary Pathology, extending over two Terms, is given by the Regius Professor of Medicine. Practical Instruction is given during each Term in Pathology, including Pathological Bacteriology and Histology. A new Pathological Laboratory is in course of construction.

*The Radcliffe Infirmary.*

Courses of tutorial instruction and demonstrations in Physical Diagnosis and Regional Anatomy are given at the Radcliffe Infirmary in each Term. Lectures are also delivered in Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

## II. THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SURGERY (M.Ch.).

The subjects of examination are the practice of Surgery, Surgical Anatomy, and Surgical Operations. The Examination is held in Trinity Term.

Candidates must have fulfilled two conditions:—

- (1) They must have passed all the Examinations for the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery;
- (2) They must either (*a*) be members of the Surgical Staff of a recognized Hospital, or (*b*) have acted in such a Hospital as Dresser or House-Surgeon for six months.

## III. THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE (D.M.).

Candidates for this degree must be Bachelors of Medicine who have (1) entered on the thirty-ninth Term from their matriculation, (2) had their names on the books of some College or Hall or on the Register of Non-Collegiate Students for twenty-six Terms.

They must deliver to the Regius Professor of Medicine a dissertation on some subject connected with the Science or Practice of Medicine, to be submitted for approval to those Professors of the Faculty and Examiners for the Degree of B.M. whose special subjects are dealt with in it. Under certain conditions an already published work may be offered.

## IV. DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

The subjects of examination are: Part I. General Hygiene; Part II. General Pathology, with special reference to Infectious Diseases, Laws relating to Public Health, Sanitary Engineering, and Vital Statistics. Candidates need not be members of the University.

The Examination is held at the end of Michaelmas Term, in no case earlier than Nov. 22. Candidates may take the two parts together or at separate Examinations, but cannot pass in Part II unless they have passed in Part I.

Candidates in Part I must be registered medical practitioners, and must have spent at least six months after registration in study in an approved Public Health Laboratory.

Candidates in Part II must also show that their names have been on the Medical Register for at least twelve months, and that they



have spent six months after registration in study under an approved Medical Officer of Health.

*Time of Holding and Fees payable for Medical Examinations.*

			£	s.	d.
1st B.M.	{ Michaelmas Term and Trinity Term.	{ Anatomy and Physiology	1	11	6
	"	{ Org. Chem. and Materia Medica, each	0	16	0
2nd B.M.	"	Pathology	0	16	0
	"	Remaining subjects	1	11	6
M.Ch.	Trinity Term.	" "	5	0	0
D. P. H.	Michaelmas Term.	Two parts, each	5	0	0

Candidates must give in their names to the Secretary of the Boards of Faculties (Clarendon Building, Broad Street), for the B.M. and the Diploma, at least fourteen days (or with an additional fee of £2 2s. for the B.M. up to four days, for the Diploma up to seven days) before the Examination; for the M.Ch. at least fourteen days before the first day of the week in which the Examination is held. They must pay the fees and send the necessary certificates at the same time.

Those who have passed certain Examinations or been admitted to certain degrees before the end of 1886 have certain rights which they enjoyed under the old Statutes preserved to them by Decrees of Convocation (*Examination Statutes*, 1900, p. 188).

EXTRA-ACADEMICAL PRIVILEGES AND STATUS OF GRADUATES  
AND STUDENTS OF MEDICINE.

1. *Registration of Medical Students.* It is for the interest of the student, though it is not required by the University, that he should be entered as a Medical Student on the Register of the Medical Council, as soon as he has passed Responsions (Stated Subjects), together with the Further Examination in Mathematics which forms part of Responsions, or has obtained some certificate accepted as equivalent by the Council, and can produce a certificate of having commenced medical study in the University. Forms of application and all information can be obtained from the Regius Professor of Medicine, University Museum.

2. *Registration of Medical Practitioners.* Any person who has been

admitted to the degree of B.M. and (*ipso facto*) to the degree of B.Ch. is entitled, on production of the requisite evidence of his having been so admitted, to be registered as a qualified Medical Practitioner, under the Medical Act, 1886.

The two degrees (B.M. and B.Ch.) are to be registered separately.

3. *Exemptions from other Examinations :—*

- i. Any person who has passed the University Examinations described above in any of the subjects (1) Mechanics and Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and who has been registered as a Medical Student, is exempted from examination in those subjects for the Licence of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England.
- ii. Any person similarly registered who has passed the First Examination for the degrees of B.M. and B.Ch. in (1) Human Anatomy, (2) Human Physiology, (3) Materia Medica and Pharmacy, is exempted from the First and Second Examinations for the Licence of the same Conjoint Board; and is admissible to its Third or Final Examination as soon as two years have elapsed from the time at which he passed the above-named Examinations of the University, provided that he produces the certificates of attendance at lectures, clinical instruction, &c., required of non-University candidates.

## MUSIC.

The University grants two Degrees in Music : Bachelor of Music (B.Mus.) and Doctor of Music (D.Mus.).

These degrees may be obtained without any residence in the University, and consequently do not confer the right to vote in Convocation. Candidates may be admitted for examination without any knowledge of the classical languages, since it is possible to pass the Preliminary Examination for Students of Music (held at the same time as Responsions) by satisfying the Masters of the Schools in any two of the following languages—Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian. The regulations are :—

Candidates who offer Greek or Latin must offer one of the Greek or Latin books specified as 'Stated Subjects' in Responsions<sup>1</sup>.

Candidates who offer French, German, or Italian must offer one of the French, German, or Italian books prescribed for the Examination in 'Additional Subjects' at Responsions<sup>2</sup>.

All candidates will be required to translate passages not only from the books which they offer, but also from one or more prose authors, in the same language, not specially offered by them. *Candidates who offer French, German, or Italian will in addition be examined in the contents as well as in the text of the books which they offer.*

The papers in the Examination are set not earlier than the third, or later than the fifth, day of the Examination in Responsions (*Gazette*, May 17, 1892, p. 482).

No candidate is permitted to offer himself for this Examination and for the Examination in Responsions (either in Stated or in Additional Subjects) at the same time.

## DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

### *First Examination.*

Candidates must (1) be matriculated members of the University; (2) show to the Clerk of the Schools<sup>3</sup> (together with a certificate of matriculation) a certificate that they have either passed the Preliminary Examination or Responsions (p. 126), or an equivalent examination (p. 130).

The Examination begins on the first Tuesday in May, and on the first Tuesday in November, in each year. Candidates are examined, partly in writing and partly *viva voce*, in Harmony and in Counterpoint of not more than four parts.

### *Second Examination.*

Candidates must (1) have passed the First Examination in Music; (2) have composed a piece of Music in five-part harmony with an accompaniment for the ordinary string-band. This Exercise must be forwarded to the Professor of Music before the last day of

<sup>1</sup> See p. 128.

<sup>2</sup> p. 131.

<sup>3</sup> As certain changes in the method of Admission are contemplated, candidates should in all cases consult the current edition of the *Examination Statutes*.

January *or* the last day of July, together with a signed 'Declaration'<sup>1</sup> that the whole is the candidate's own composition. No candidate can be admitted until this composition has been approved by the Examiners: if it be approved, and the examination also passed, the bound MS. must be delivered to the Clerk of the Schools to be deposited in the Music School.

The Examination begins on the first Tuesday in May, and on the first Tuesday in November. Candidates are examined both in writing and *viva voce*. The subjects are:—Harmony and Counterpoint in five parts, the History of the Art of Music, Instrumentation, Musical Form, together with certain standard works selected from time to time by the Professor of Music.

#### DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

Candidates must—

- (1) Have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Music.
- (2) Have occupied themselves in the study of Music for five complete years since their admission to the degree of Bachelor of Music.
- (3) Submit to the Examiners a Musical Exercise, being a secular or sacred Cantata scored for a full orchestra, together with a Declaration, signed and witnessed, that it is the candidate's own unaided composition. When this composition has been approved by the Examiners, the candidate must
- (4) Pass an examination in Harmony and Counterpoint in not more than eight parts, Original Composition, Instrumentation, and the History of the Art of Music, conducted wholly in writing, which begins on the first Tuesday in November in each year. After passing this examination the candidate need not now have his Exercise performed in public, but the MS. must be delivered to the Clerk of the Schools to be deposited in the Music School.

Examinations in Music are conducted by the Professor of Music, *or* the Choragus of the University, and two other Examiners. Exact information as to the dates of the several examinations, and the days on or before which candidates must send in their names to the

<sup>1</sup> The form of 'Declaration' may be obtained on application to the Clerk of the Schools.

Clerk of the Schools, will be found from time to time in the *University Gazette*, and information can be obtained from the Clerk of the Schools, Oxford.

### COURSE OF STUDY, FEES, ETC.

As admission to Examinations in Music is not limited by any conditions as to academic standing, it is possible for a candidate who has passed one of the necessary preliminary literary examinations to matriculate in May, and obtain the degree of Bachelor of Music before the end of the same year.

A Student in Music has to pay the following fees to the University during his course:—

	£	s.	d.
At Matriculation . . . . .	2	10	0
On entering his name for			
Preliminary Examination . . . . .	1	1	0
First B.Mus. Examination . . . . .	2	0	0
Second B.Mus. Examination . . . . .	2	0	0
After passing both Examinations . . . . .	7	0	0
B. Mus. Degree Fee . . . . .	5	0	0
	<u>£19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>

For D.Mus.:—

On entering his name for the Examination . . . . .	2	0	0
After Examination and before supplicating for			
the Degree of D.Mus. . . . .	2	2	0
D.Mus. Degree Fee . . . . .	25	0	0
	<u>£29</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>

But as he must become a member of a Society within the University, he will also have to pay College fees (for which see Chapter III). At Queen's College, New College, Christ Church, and St. Edmund Hall there is a reduced entrance-fee for Students in Music.

Courses of Lectures are given in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to members of the University on the subjects required for Degrees in Music, by Graduates appointed by the Professor. (See *University Gazette*.)

## CHAPTER XI.

### SPECIAL STUDY AND RESEARCH.

SINCE the addition (in 1853) of the Honour School of Natural Science and the Honour School of Law and Modern History to the two pre-existing Schools of Literae Humaniores and Mathematics, the courses of study leading to the B.A. degree have been greatly multiplied. As has been explained above (p. 190), the title of Arts has, by the establishment of Honour Schools in Theology and Jurisprudence, been stretched to include subjects which properly belong to the superior faculties; and even in the subjects which are not part of professional training, such as Literae Humaniores and Natural Science, the growing influence of specialist teachers has been powerful in the encouragement of 'special study and research.' And this more or less unconscious influence has been intentionally reinforced by the establishment or reconstitution of certain University and other endowments, some College fellowships, and the qualifications for the Degrees of Doctor of Civil Law and of Medicine. Recently it has been felt that, while further specialization is necessary, the Arts curriculum cannot be further extended without grave injury to education; and the new 'research degrees' have been designed to systematize and reward the prosecution of those parts of knowledge which do not fall within either the essentially general and preliminary curriculum of Arts, or the ordinary practical preparation for a profession.

Like Degrees in Arts, the newly instituted Degrees in Letters and in Science will imply the fulfilment of certain conditions of admission, residence, study under supervision, and proficiency.

#### B.LITT., B.SC.—ADMISSION OF CANDIDATES.

A candidate for either Degree must be of the age of twenty-one years, and (1) must either be a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Oxford, or satisfy a Joint Committee<sup>1</sup> of the several Boards of Faculties and Studies that he has had a good general education; (2) must give evidence (to the Board of Faculty or Studies to which the course of study or research on which he proposes to enter belongs) of his fitness to enter on it, as well as that it is such as may profitably be pursued within the University. If necessary, the Board of Faculty may appoint a Committee to report on the fitness of an intending candidate.

He must give notice in the first instance to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties (Clarendon Building, Oxford). If his application is approved his name will be registered, and he will pay a fee of £5. If he is not already a member of the University he must be admitted to some College or Hall, or as a Non-Collegiate Student, and be matriculated: he will be held to be admitted as a candidate for the Degree at the time when his notice was first received, if he was then a matriculated member of the University; or, if not, at the time of his matriculation. The fee of £5 must be paid to the Secretary within a fortnight of the candidate's admission.

#### RESIDENCE.

No one will be allowed to take the Degree until he has kept at least eight Terms of residence; but the Terms will be reckoned from matriculation, so that any one who has kept two years as an Undergraduate will be qualified by residence. Leave may be obtained to substitute in the same academical year forty-two (not necessarily consecutive) days in vacation for a Term's residence. But no candidate is allowed to reckon more than one such Term

<sup>1</sup> This Committee consists at present of one representative of each of the following Boards of Faculties: Theology, Law, Medicine, Natural Science, Literae Humaniores, Oriental Languages, Modern History, and of one chosen by the Board of Studies for English Language and Literature.

in the same year, or to reckon more than four Terms as kept by residence in the same year.

#### COURSE OF STUDY AND EXAMINATION.

Every candidate's work will be under the direction and supervision of the Board of the Faculty or Board of Studies to which his subject belongs, or of a Committee appointed by that Board. A description of these Bodies has already been given in Chapter VI. When a candidate has completed his course, he can apply for leave through the Secretary to proceed to the Degree. He must at the same time pay a fee of £5. The Board of the Faculty must thereupon satisfy itself of the merit and proficiency of the candidate either by examination simply, or by requiring a dissertation or report of work done, and also by examination. If a dissertation is required, notice will be given to the candidate as soon as may be after his admission. The examiners are appointed by the Board, and certificates are issued upon their recommendation. The Boards are directed to give certificates only to those candidates who have attained a high standard of merit, and the grounds on which the certificates are granted must be stated in the *University Gazette*. Before granting a certificate the Board has the power to require the publication of the candidate's dissertation or of any portion of it. The certificates are to be signed by the Chairman of the Board and the Secretary. They will be registered by the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties.

#### CONDITIONS OF THE DEGREES OF D.LITT., D.SC.

A. *Standing*. A Bachelor of Letters may supplicate for the degree of Doctor of Letters, and a Bachelor of Science for the degree of Doctor of Science, provided he has had his name on the books of some Society for twenty-six Terms. A Master of Arts of the University may proceed to either of these degrees after entering upon his thirty-ninth Term of standing. Masters of Arts of Cambridge or Dublin who have been incorporated, and Undergraduates or Bachelors of Arts from these Universities who have been incorporated and have incepted in the Faculty of Arts at Oxford, may supplicate for either degree after entering on the thirty-ninth term from their matriculation at Cambridge or Dublin. It will thus be seen that residence is not required for these degrees.



B. *Evidence of Fitness.* Candidates must previously submit to the Board of Faculty to which their subject belongs, published papers or books containing an original contribution to the advancement of learning or science. Two copies, one of which will be preserved in the Bodleian, must be sent to the Secretary of the Boards of Faculties. If the Board is satisfied with the evidence submitted, they will issue a certificate of approval, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, which will entitle the candidate to supplicate for the degree.

Unlike Degrees in Arts, Degrees in Letters or in Science will not carry with them any share in the government of the University; nor will a Bachelor of Letters or of Science be allowed to proceed to the Degree of M.A. unless he has at some time qualified himself for, and taken the Degree of, Bachelor of Arts. And unlike students in Arts, whose work for the University examinations is directed by the Colleges, candidates for these Degrees will throughout their course find their work supervised and directed by University officials, or by persons appointed by the Boards of the Faculties or Studies, who derive their authority from the University itself.

It should be noted that, by the Statute establishing the new Degrees, 'Science' is to 'include Mathematics, Natural Science, Mental and Moral Science'; so that an application for a Degree in Science may have to be made to the Board of the Faculty of Arts (*Literae Humaniores*).

## CHAPTER XII.

### DEGREES.

THE University grants degrees in five Faculties, viz. in Arts, Music, Medicine (including the sub-Faculty of Surgery), Law, and Divinity. The three latter are termed 'superior' Faculties, that is, the attainment of a degree in Arts is a 'condition precedent' for entrance upon them. Degrees in Music, in Letters, and in Science stand on a peculiar footing, and do not confer the privileges which are attached to degrees in Arts and the superior degrees.

When any one who has satisfied the requirements of the University with regard to a particular degree wishes to have that degree conferred on him, he must take the following steps:—

(1) He must apply for the Grace, or permission to take the degree, to the proper officer of the Society to which he belongs, viz. the Dean at most Colleges, the Censor at Christ Church, the Principal at the Halls, and the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students. In some Societies this application must be made several days before the degree day.

(2) If a member of a College or Hall he must pay a degree fee to his College or Hall. For these fees see Chapter III. A common College regulation is that all arrears of battels and dues should also be paid.

(3) His name must be entered at the office of the Secretary to the Boards of the Faculties not later than 12 noon, or, with a fee of £1 1s. (unless he has only become qualified for the degree on that day), not later than 6 P.M. on the day before the degree day.

(4) He must appear in cap and gown, black coat, and white tie in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House at 9.30 A.M. on the degree day prepared to pay to the Curators of the University Chest (by cheque or otherwise) the fee prescribed by the University. No

certificates are required to be exhibited on the degree day, nor, with the exceptions stated below<sup>1</sup>, on entering a name.

Degrees are conferred by the Ancient House of Congregation in the Convocation House, or in the Divinity School, or if there is a large number of candidates in the Sheldonian Theatre, at 10 A.M. on certain days in each Term: these days are the first and last day of each Term (p. 84), and certain other days (generally Thursdays) of which notice is given some time beforehand in the *University Gazette*. Candidates for degrees in Arts and for the degree of Bachelor of Music are presented to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors by the proper officer of the Society to which they belong. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Music by the Professor of Music or a M.A. deputed by him. Candidates in Theology, Law, and Medicine by the Regius Professors of those Faculties. Those who are to be admitted to the degree of B.A., B.M., or B.C.L. give a promise to conform to the Statutes of the University; those who are to be admitted to the degree of M.A., D.M., D.C.L., B.D., or D.D., also give a promise in reference to their privileges as members of the House of Convocation; and those who are to be admitted to the degree of B.D. or D.D. are further required to signify their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. The formula which is employed in conferring the degrees of M.A., D.M., D.C.L., in which the name of the Holy Trinity occurs, may be varied, if objection be urged.

The requirements of the University with regard to the several degrees are as follows:—

### I. Degrees in Arts.

#### I. BACHELOR OF ARTS.

(a) Candidates, except, on certain conditions, members of an Affiliated College or of a Colonial or Indian University (see p. 252), must have resided for twelve Terms within the limits of the University, under the conditions mentioned on pp. 86–87: a certificate to this effect must be given by their College or Hall, or by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be. And since the statutable time of residence in each Term is shorter than the

<sup>1</sup> Candidates for degrees in Music (p. 231), and candidates for the B.A. degree who matriculated before Michaelmas, 1887, must exhibit certificates on entering their names.

Term itself, candidates who have resided for twelve consecutive Terms from their matriculation are eligible for their degree in their twelfth Term as soon as they have completed the statutable residence for that Term: for example, any one who matriculates in Michaelmas Term, 1901, may be eligible for a degree in Trinity Term, 1904, i.e. in two years and eight months.

(β) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest, by cheque or otherwise, the fee of £7 10s.

No certificate or testamur is required from any candidate who matriculated after Michaelmas 1887. The Grace of the College or Hall is presented by the College Officer, not by the candidate.

A Bachelor of Arts may remove his name from his College books on taking his degree or at any other time, but he will not in that case be able to take the degree of Master of Arts without replacing his name and fulfilling the conditions of standing for that degree. Unless the name is removed either no part or only a small part of the Caution-money is returnable until the M.A. degree is taken.

## 2. MASTER OF ARTS.

(α) Candidates must have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have entered upon the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation (reckoning only those Terms in which they have kept their name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students). A certificate to this effect is attached to the Grace of the College or Hall; it is not presented by the candidate. There is no prescribed interval of time between the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, so that a candidate of the requisite standing can take them on the same day.

(β) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £12, unless they have previously been admitted to, and paid the fees for, the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law or of Medicine, in which case the fee is £7, or unless they have taken the degree of Master of Surgery, in which case there is no fee.

No certificates are required to be exhibited by the candidate.

At the expiration of the Term in which a Master of Arts has taken his degree (Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose reckoned as one) he becomes a '*Regent Master*.' He is then, but not until then, a member of the House of Convocation, and as such entitled to vote upon any question which comes before that House,

and in the election of the two Burgesses who represent the University in the House of Commons, so long as he pays his annual dues to the University (£1, paid through the Society to which he belongs), and also keeps his name on the books of a College or Hall, or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students. Arrangements have been made by which he may through his College compound for both University and College dues by payment of a single sum, and thus become a life-member of Convocation.

A member of a College who takes the degree of Master of Arts has thus, as a rule, three courses open to him. (1) He may remove his name, and so become entitled to receive the whole of any Caution-money paid by him, less his debts to his College or Hall. In this case he of course forfeits the privileges of a member of the House of Convocation, and cannot be readmitted to those privileges except under the conditions specified on p. 233. (2) He may keep his name on the books of his College and pay dues annually, receiving so much of his Caution-money as his College is accustomed to return to its M.A. members. (3) He may compound.

## II. Degrees in Civil Law.

The presentation is by the Regius Professor of Civil Law, with whom the candidate must previously communicate through the Society to which he belongs.

### I. BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW.

(a) Candidates must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or have obtained a degree in Arts in some other University, and be able to satisfy the Board of Faculty of certain qualifications (p. 198).

(b) They must be of the standing required for the M.A. degree (p. 227).

(γ) They must have passed an Examination (see p. 203).

(δ) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £8.

Bachelors of Civil Law are not, as such, members of the House of Convocation: but since every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law has also attained the standing which is necessary for the degree of Master of Arts, it is usual for the two degrees to be held together. The University allows this to be done without the

sacrifice of any of the privileges of either degree. Both degrees may be taken on the same day; that of B.C.L. is granted first; the University fee for the two degrees is £15.

## 2. DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

(a) Candidates must have completed five years from the time of their admission to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

(β) They must read publicly within the precincts of the Schools and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Civil Law, or his deputy, a dissertation composed by themselves. The dissertation must be on a subject pertaining to Civil Law approved by the Professor, and must be submitted for the approval of the Board of Faculty of Law, and the granting of the degree is conditional on the Board reporting to the Regius Professor that it is of sufficient merit to entitle the candidate to the degree. A book treating in a scientific manner of a legal subject already published by the candidate may be accepted in place of the dissertation.

(γ) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £40.

## III. Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

The presentation is by the Regius Professor of Medicine, with whom the candidate must previously communicate through the Society to which he belongs.

### 1. BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

(a) Candidates must have been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(β) They must have passed the Examinations described on p. 208.

(γ) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £14.

### 2. BACHELOR OF SURGERY.

Every one admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine is *ipso facto* admitted also to the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

### 3. MASTER OF SURGERY.

(a) Candidates must be Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery and of the standing required for the M.A. degree.

(β) They must have passed the examination described on p. 215, to which no one is admitted unless he is a member of the surgical staff of a recognized hospital, or has acted in such a hospital as Dresser or House Surgeon for six months.

(γ) They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest a fee of £12, unless they have taken the degree of M.A., when there is no fee. (A Master of Surgery may take the degree of M.A. without further payment of fees.)

#### 4. DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

(α) Candidates must be Bachelors of Medicine who have entered upon the thirty-ninth Term from their matriculation, and have had their names on the books of a College or Hall or on the register of Non-Collegiate Students for twenty-six Terms.

(β) They must deliver to the Regius Professor of Medicine a dissertation on some subject connected with the Science or Practice of Medicine, including the History and Literature of the subject treated of. The dissertation is subject to the approval of those Professors of the Faculty and Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine for the time being whose special subjects are dealt with in it. Candidates may offer a work already printed and published if written by them since taking the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and if such printing and publication shall have taken place within the two years immediately preceding.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £25.

#### IV. Theology.

The presentation is by the Regius Professor of Divinity, with whom the candidate must previously communicate through the Society to which he belongs.

##### 1. BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

(α) Candidates must have completed three years from the day on which they became Regent Masters of Arts.

(β) They must have been admitted to Priest's Orders, and must exhibit to the Vice-Chancellor in the House of Congregation either their Letters of Orders or a certificate from the Registrar of the Diocese in which they were ordained.

(γ) They must read publicly in the Divinity School, and in the presence of the Regius Professor of Divinity, two dissertations composed by themselves in English on Theological subjects, either dogmatical or critical, approved by the Professor, and publicly notified seven days beforehand, and must deliver to him copies of them.

(δ) They must pay to the University a fee of £14.

## 2. DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

(α) Candidates must have completed four years from the time of their admission as Bachelors of Divinity.

(β) They must publicly read and expound in English, in the Divinity School, on three separate days, three portions, either continuous or separate, of Holy Scripture. They must also notify the University of the time and subject of their exposition three clear days before.

(γ) They must pay to the University a fee of £40.

*Accumulation of the degrees of B.D. and D.D.*—Any Master of Arts who has completed fifteen years from his admission to regency may, with the consent of the House of Convocation, which must be embodied in a decree, take the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity at the same time. In this case (1) he is at liberty to perform the exercises for either of the two degrees, whichever he may choose; (2) he is required to pay a fee of £5 in addition to the fees for both the degrees.

## V. Degrees in Music.

The presentation for Bachelors of Music is by the College Officer, for Doctors, by the Professor of Music or a M.A. deputed by him.

### 1. BACHELOR OF MUSIC.

1. Candidates must have matriculated and passed the examinations described on p. 218, but there are no conditions of residence or standing attached to the degree.

2. They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest (1) a fee of £7 after passing both examinations, (2) a fee of £5 on taking the degree. These are paid together on the degree day.



## 2. DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

1. Candidates must be of five years' standing as Bachelors of Music.
2. They must have complied with the conditions of study and examination stated on p. 219.
3. They must pay to the Curators of the University Chest (1) a fee of £2 2s. after passing the examination, (2) a fee of £25 on taking the degree. These are paid together on the degree day.

## VI. Degrees in Letters and Science.

The presentation for Bachelors in either degree is by the College Officer; for Doctors of Letters, by the Regius Professor of Greek or a M.A. deputed by him; for Doctors of Science, the Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy or a M.A. deputed.

Candidates must have complied with the conditions of study and residence described in Chapter XI, and must, like candidates in Arts, obtain the grace of their College or Hall.

Bachelors pay a fee of £7 10s. Doctors £25.

## DEGREES IN ABSENCE.

Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of Civil Law, or of Medicine, and who are resident in a British Colony, may be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, or to that of Doctor of Civil Law or Medicine or Divinity, in their absence, under the following conditions:—

1. They must have completed the statutable period of standing for the degree which they seek.
2. Candidates for the degree of Civil Law or of Medicine must transmit their dissertations, and candidates for the degree of Doctor of Divinity their exercises, to the Regius Professor of their faculty, and obtain approval of them.
3. They must transmit a testimonial of good character, if in Holy Orders, from the Bishop or Archdeacon of the Colony; if laymen, from either the Bishop, the Archdeacon, the Governor, or a Judge of the Supreme Court, of the Colony.
4. They must, as for a degree in ordinary course, obtain the consent of their College or Hall, or of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be, and such consent must be signified in the usual way.

5. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity must also transmit a declaration of their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer.

6. They must pay an additional fee of £5.

It is not possible to take the degree of B.A. in absence except by obtaining a decree of Convocation. The additional fee is £5.

### RE-ADMISSION OF GRADUATES.

A Bachelor of Arts who has removed his name from the books of his College or Hall may replace his name and recover the privileges of a member of the University, but if he wishes to take the degree of Master of Arts he must fulfil the conditions of standing specified on p. 227.

A Master of Arts or Doctor of any Faculty who has removed his name from the books of his College or Hall may similarly replace it, but he cannot recover the right of voting in Convocation without paying £10. He will not recover the right of voting until one hundred and eighty days after the performance of the conditions.

### CERTIFICATES.

Any one who has been admitted to any Degree can obtain a Certificate of his admission from the Registrar of the University (Clarendon Building, Broad Street). The fee is 5s.

Any one admitted to a degree in Medicine or in Surgery is entitled to receive a Certificate of his admission from the Registrar without the payment of a fee.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

UNIVERSITY Scholarships and Prizes are not, like College Scholarships (Chap. II), awarded to persons proposing to become members of the University, but are given after Examinations or Competitions, open only to members of the University of specified standing. Scholarships are awarded according to the results of an Examination; Prizes are sometimes awarded after an Examination (see § 8 below), but are more usually given to the author of the best Composition upon a subject proposed some time beforehand. The general conditions of competition only can be given here: the subjects of the Prizes as well as the dates for sending in Compositions may be found in the current edition of the *Examination Statutes*. The nature of the Examination for Scholarships will be best gathered from the Examination Papers, some of which are published at the University Press.

In the following pages both Scholarships and Prizes are classified under the branches of study for proficiency in which they are given.

#### 1. GREEK AND LATIN SCHOLARSHIP AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

##### SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships open to undergraduates of not more than four years' standing from matriculation :—

(1) *Hertford Scholarship*. This is awarded in the third week before Commemoration. It is tenable for one year and is of the annual value of nearly £40. Candidates must not have completed two years from their matriculation. The subject of examination is Latin scholarship.

(2) *Ireland Scholarships*. These are four in number: one Scholar is elected every year in Michaelmas Term, and (unless he has been a Craven Scholar) is elected at the same time to the First Craven Scholarship. The value is £30 per annum for four years.

Candidates must not have exceeded their sixteenth Term. The subject of examination is Greek and Latin scholarship.

(3) *Craven Scholarships*. There are six Scholarships, each worth £40 a year and tenable for two years. Candidates must not have exceeded their sixteenth Term. Three Scholars are elected each year after the same examination as for the Ireland Scholarship.

Scholarships and Fellowships open only to candidates who are qualified for a degree:—

(4) *Derby Scholarship*. This is awarded every year (if there is a candidate qualified) to the candidate who has attained the highest academical distinction in Classical scholarship. Candidates must be members of the University who have completed their twentieth and not completed their twenty-fourth Term of standing, and who have attained the following academical distinctions: (1) a First Class in Classics at the First Public Examination; (2) a First Class in Literis Humanioribus at the Second Public Examination; or, a Second Class in Literis Humanioribus at the Second Public Examination, together with the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse and the Chancellor's Prize for either the English or the Latin Essay; (3) two out of the three Classical University Scholarships, the Hertford, Ireland, and Craven Scholarships. It is worth about £190, and tenable for one year.

(5) *Craven Fellowships*. There are two Fellowships, each worth £200 a year and tenable for two years. Candidates must have passed all Examinations required for the degree of B.A., and must not have exceeded their twenty-eighth Term. One Fellow is elected each year either without examination or after an examination in Greek and Latin Literature, History, and Antiquities. A Fellow is required to spend at least eight months each year in residence abroad for the purpose of study at some place or places approved by the electing Committee.

## PRIZES.

All compositions must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the dates announced in the University Calendar and in the Examination Statutes. 'Each author is required to conceal his name and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name and the date of his matriculation, and (for

the Gaisford Prizes) of his commencement of residence, sealed up under another cover with the same motto inscribed upon it.'

The following Prizes are not open to those of more than four years' standing from matriculation:—

(1) *English Verse (Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize)*. This is awarded every year for the best composition in English Verse. There is no limitation as to the length of the composition, but the metre is usually required to be heroic couplets. The value of the prize is £21. Competitors must be Undergraduate members of the University who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation.

(2) *Gaisford Prizes*. These are two in number, awarded every year. One prize is given for a composition in Greek Verse, the metre as well as the subject being fixed from year to year; the other is given for a composition in Greek Prose. The value of each prize is at present about £20. The compositions are to be sent in on or before March 1, and competitors must not have exceeded the seventeenth Term from their matriculation on that day.

(3) *The Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse*. This is awarded every year: its value is £20 in money. Competitors must not have completed four years from their matriculation.

The following Prizes are open only to those who are of four years' standing:—

(4) *The Chancellor's Prize for a Latin Essay*. This is awarded every year: its value is £20 in money. Competitors must have exceeded four but not have completed seven years from their matriculation.

(5) *The Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay*. This is awarded every year for the best essay in English on a subject which has been announced in the preceding year. Its value is £20 in money. Competitors must have completed four but not have exceeded seven years from their matriculation.

(6) *English Poem on a Sacred Subject*. A prize for this is awarded once in every three years: there is no restriction as to metre, but the length of the composition must be not less than sixty nor more than three hundred lines. The value of the prize is about £90. Competitors must be members of the University who at the time the subject is announced are qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(7) *Conington Prize*. This is awarded once in every three years for a dissertation, to be written either in English or in Latin at the option of the writer, on some subject appertaining to Classical learning. It is open to all members of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the dissertations, have passed all the Examinations required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and have completed six years, and not exceeded fifteen years, from their matriculation. The value of the prize is about £160.

## 2. HISTORICAL ESSAY PRIZES.

The regulations for the other University Prizes, given on p. 235, apply to these, except that the Arnold Essay is to be sent in before the first day of February.

(1) *The Stanhope Historical Essay Prize*. This is awarded every year for the best essay on some subject of Modern History, Foreign or English, between A.D. 1300 and A.D. 1815. Its value is £20 in books. Candidates must not, in the Term in which the prize is to be awarded, have exceeded the sixteenth Term from their matriculation.

(2) *The Marquis of Lothian's Historical Essay Prize*. This is awarded every year for the best essay on some subject of Foreign History between the dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the death of Frederick the Great. Its value is £40, in money or books, at the discretion of the adjudicators. Candidates must not, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation.

(3) *The Arnold Historical Essay Prize*. This is awarded every Hilary Term for the best essay on some subject (suggested by the judges, or approved by them on not less than six months notice by the candidate) of Ancient or Modern History alternately. Its value is £42 in money. Candidates must be Graduates of the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the compositions, have not exceeded twelve years from their matriculation.

## 3. POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Cobden Prize*. This prize is awarded every three years for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy. It consists of a silver medal and £20, and is open to all members of

the University who, on the day appointed for sending in the essays, have not exceeded twenty-eight Terms' standing from their matriculation.

#### 4. MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1) *John Locke Scholarship.* This is awarded every year after an examination in Mental Philosophy. It is tenable for one year only, and is of the value of £120. Candidates must be qualified for the degree of B.A. and be of not more than twenty-five and of not less than seventeen Terms' standing.

(2) *Green Prize.* This is awarded once in three years for a dissertation on some subject relating to Moral Philosophy. Its value is £90. Every candidate, before the day appointed for sending in the essays, must have been admitted to, or qualified for, the degree of Master of Arts.

#### 5. MATHEMATICS.

(1) *Junior Mathematical Scholarships.* These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £30 per annum for two years. Candidates must not have exceeded seven Terms from their matriculation inclusively. The subject of examination is Pure Mathematics. An *Exhibition* of £20 for one year is usually awarded to the candidate who is second in order of merit in the examination.

(2) *Senior Mathematical Scholarships.* These are two in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments of the Scholarship itself are £30 per annum for two years; but in addition to this the Scholar receives during his first year a moiety (about £20) of Dr. Johnson's Fund, on account of which he is called during that year 'Johnson University Scholar.' Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, or at least be qualified for that degree, and must not have exceeded the twenty-sixth Term from their Matriculation inclusively. The subjects of examination are Pure and Mixed Mathematics.

(3) *Johnson Memorial Prize.* This is awarded once in every four years, for an essay on some astronomical or meteorological subject. It consists of a gold medal of the value of ten guineas, and about £30. It is open to all members of the University, whether Graduates or Undergraduates.

## 6. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) *Radcliffe Travelling Fellowships*. These are three in number. One Fellow is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £200 per annum for three years, subject to the condition that not more than eighteen months of that period shall be spent in the United Kingdom. Candidates must have qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and must either have been placed in the First Class in one of the Public Examinations of the University, or have gained a University Prize or Scholarship. No one, however, can be elected who is already legally authorized to practise as a physician. Candidates are further required to declare that they intend to graduate in Medicine in the University, and to travel abroad with a view to their improvement in that study; but if neither any one willing to make this declaration, nor any one of sufficient merit to be elected, shall offer himself as a candidate, the competition is thrown open to all persons who shall have been placed in the First Class in the School of Natural Science; the previous declaration is not required, and a physician is not disqualified. The subject of the examination is Medicine.

(2) *Burdett-Coutts Scholarships*. The Examination is in Geology. One Scholar is elected every Michaelmas Term: the emolument of each Scholar is £110 for two years. Candidates must have qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must not have exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation. Each Scholar must reside for one year, and pursue his studies in the University or elsewhere under the guidance of the Professor of Geology during the second year of tenure.

(3) *Rolleston Memorial Prize*. This is awarded once in two years, for original research in any subject comprised under the following heads—Animal and Vegetable Morphology, Physiology and Pathology, Anthropology—to be chosen by the candidates themselves. Its value is £60, and it is open to members of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge who have not exceeded ten years from the date of their matriculation.

(4) *Oxford Biological Studentship at Naples*. In recent years the Delegates of the Common University Fund have made an annual election to a Studentship under this title. The Student is entitled to the use of a table at the Stazione Zoologica at Naples.



(5) *Welsh Prize*. This is awarded annually for the best set of drawings illustrative of human anatomy. No one is eligible who has passed the first examination for the degree of B.M. and who has been registered as a qualified practitioner.

#### 7. LAW.

(1) *Vinerian Scholarships*. These are three in number. One Scholar is elected every Hilary Term: the emoluments are £80 per annum for three years. Candidates must have completed two, but not have exceeded six years from their matriculation. The subjects of examination are the Civil Law, International Law, General Jurisprudence, and especially the Law of England, both public and private.

(2) *Eldon Law Scholarship*. This is awarded once in every three years. An additional Scholarship may occasionally be awarded as the funds permit. Candidates must be Protestants of the Church of England, and have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have been placed in the First Class in one School at least, or have gained one of the Chancellor's Prizes. If the Scholar be called to the Bar, or begin practice under the Bar, he thereby vacates his Scholarship. There is no examination for the Scholarship, but candidates are required to send a written application to the Secretary to the Trustees (W. Trower, Esq., 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.). The Scholarship was last awarded in 1899.

#### 8. DIVINITY.

(1) *Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships*. These are two in number, and are awarded to the two persons who obtain the two highest places in a theological examination held annually in Hilary Term, and open to all Bachelors of Arts who have not, at the time of examination, exceeded the twenty-seventh Term from their matriculation. The emoluments are £50 for one year. The subjects of the examination are fixed each year by the Board of the Faculty of Theology.

(2) *Ellerton Theological Essay Prize*. This is awarded every year 'for the best English essay on some doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church, or on any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful.' Candidates must be members of the

University who have passed their Examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, who have begun their sixteenth Term from their matriculation inclusively for the space of eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in the essays, and who have not exceeded their twenty-eighth Term on the day on which the subject of the essay is proposed (which is in the Easter Term of each year). The value of the prize is £21 in money.

(3) *Canon Hall Greek Testament Prizes.* These are two in number: a Junior Prize of the value of £20, and a Senior Prize of the value of £30; they are awarded every Hilary Term. (a) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation. (b) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the New Testament in the original Greek, in respect of translation, criticism, interpretation, inspiration, and authority.'

(4) *Hall-Houghton Septuagint Prizes.* These are two in number: a Junior Prize of the value of £15, and a Senior Prize of the value of £25, are awarded every Hilary Term. (a) Candidates for the Junior Prize must be members of the University of not more than eighteen Terms' standing. The subject of examination is one or more books of the Septuagint announced from year to year by the Trustees of the Prizes. (b) Candidates for the Senior Prize must be members of the University who have completed the eighteenth but have not exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation, and who have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The subject of examination is 'the Septuagint version of the Old Testament in its twofold aspect, retrospectively as regards the Hebrew Bible, and prospectively as regards the Greek Testament.'

(5) *Houghton Syriac Senior Prize.* This is of the value of £15, and is awarded every Hilary Term. Candidates must not have exceeded the twenty-eighth Term from their matriculation. The

examination is in the ancient versions of the Holy Scriptures in Syriac, in respect of translation, criticism, and interpretation.

The following are not in the gift of the University, but are open only to members of the University:—

*Liddon Theological Studentships.* These are of the value of not less than £90, tenable for two years, the Student being re-eligible for a third year, at the discretion of the appointing Committee. Students must, on the day of election, have passed all the Examinations necessary for the degree of B.A., be members of the Church of England who intend to take Holy Orders, and have obtained Honours in some School of the University. There is no examination.

*Aubrey Moore Memorial.* This Studentship is open to members of the Church of England who have graduated in the University of Oxford, in order to enable them to continue the study of Theology, or of either Philosophy or Science in their relation to Theology, or to carry out some definite work of research in connexion with Theology, upon such conditions as shall seem good to the Trustees. The value of the Studentship and the length of its tenure is left to the discretion of the Trustees; but the value will not be less than at the rate of £20 a Term.

#### 9. ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

(1) *Boden Sanskrit Scholarships.* These are four in number: one is awarded every Hilary Term after an examination in Sanskrit: the emoluments are £50 per annum for four years. Candidates must be matriculated members of a College or Hall who on the day of election have not exceeded their twenty-fifth year. The holders of the Scholarships are required to keep their names on the books of a College or Hall, to keep a statutable residence of three Terms in each year, to attend the lectures of the Boden Professor, and to satisfy him at the end of each Term of their proficiency in the Sanskrit language.

(2) *Kenricott Hebrew Scholarships.* These are two in number, awarded in Michaelmas Term. The Senior Scholarship is open to members of the University who on the first day of the Term in which the Scholarship is awarded have passed the Examinations

needed for the degree of B.A., and have not exceeded twelve years from matriculation. It is awarded every alternate year, and is tenable for two years: the emolument is £120, half paid upon election to the candidate whose essay (on a subject connected with the Hebrew language and literature, and approved by the Regius Professor of Hebrew) is deemed by the electors of sufficient merit, and the remainder so soon as the Scholar shall have published this essay. The Junior Scholarship is open to members of the University who on the first day of the Term in which the Scholarship is awarded have passed the Examinations needed for the degree of B.A., and have not exceeded thirty Terms from matriculation. It is awarded each year, and is tenable for one year on condition that the Scholar reside seven weeks during both Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, and seven weeks between the first day of Easter Term and the twenty-first day of Trinity Term: the emolument is £120 paid in three equal instalments.

(3) *Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships.* These are four in number: two are awarded every Michaelmas Term: the emoluments are £40 per annum for two years, subject to the condition that every Scholar shall reside not less than seven weeks in the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms respectively of each year, and seven weeks in the Easter and Trinity Terms of some one of those two years, and that during such periods of residence he shall pursue his studies in Hebrew and the cognate languages under the direction of the Professor of Hebrew. Candidates must be members of the University who have not exceeded fourteen Terms from matriculation, or twenty-five years of age. The subjects of examination are Hebrew and other Semitic languages, together with the application of Hebrew to the illustration of the New Testament. This Scholarship must be vacated if the Scholar obtain the Kennicott Scholarship.

[The Syriac Prize is mentioned on p. 241.]

#### 10. CHINESE.

*Davis Scholarship.* This is awarded every alternate year, after an examination in the Chinese language and literature, and is of the value of £50 per annum for two years, subject to the condition that the Scholar shall reside not less than seven weeks in each Term,

and that he shall pursue his studies in Chinese under the advice and supervision of the Professor of Chinese. The Electors have power, in case no candidate satisfies them in the examination for the Scholarship, to grant the annual stipend of £50, or any less sum, under the name of an Exhibition, to any person who shall be certified to them as desirous of pursuing the study of Chinese.

#### 11. MODERN LANGUAGES.

*Taylor Scholarships.* Two of these Scholarships are awarded every Michaelmas Term, each of the value of £25 for one year. Candidates must be members of the University who have not exceeded the twenty-third Term from their matriculation. The subject of examination is either one of two of the languages taught within the Taylor Institution, with comparative philology as applied to it and its literature. The particular languages and the special subjects are fixed from year to year, a year's notice being given.

In 1901 the languages to be offered are either German or Italian, and in 1902 either French or Spanish. Certificates with or without distinction are awarded, either on the papers set for the Scholarships, or on more elementary papers.

A prize for proficiency in Russian has occasionally been offered.

#### 12. GEOGRAPHY.

In recent years a Scholarship in Geography has been established as part of a scheme entered into between the University and the Royal Geographical Society for the promotion of the study of Geography within the University.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS.

IN the Statutes framed for the several Colleges<sup>1</sup> by the late University Commissioners, and approved by the Queen in Council in 1882, Fellowships are as a general rule divided into (1) Ordinary, or Non-Official, or Non-Tutorial, and (2) Official, or Tutorial.

#### (1) Ordinary or 'Prize' Fellowships:—

In almost every College, Candidates must have passed all Examinations required for the degree of B.A., and must be unmarried; also they must not possess more than a certain specified income (generally £500 a year), from any benefice, property, pension, or office.

The election is made after an examination. Elaborate provision is made by the Statutes for the assignment of a due proportion of Fellowships to the reward of proficiency in every branch of study and knowledge recognized in the different Schools of the University.

The yearly emolument of each such Fellowship is £200, together with, in most cases, rooms rent free and an allowance for dinner in hall. The tenure is for seven years.

These Fellowships are simply rewards for proficiency in the various subjects studied in the University, and the holders as a rule are under no obligation to reside, or to remain unmarried after election, or to serve their Colleges in any capacity. But notice may be given before election that the Fellow elected will be required to take part during a period not exceeding two years in the educational work of the College.

<sup>1</sup> Lincoln College remains as yet subject to its previous Statutes: and Keble and Hertford Colleges are unaffected by the recent legislation.

Ordinary Fellows remain Probationer Fellows for one year<sup>1</sup>; till the expiration of which time, and also in several instances till the completion of a certain amount of residence, they are not entitled to take any part in the government of their Colleges.

Many Colleges possess powers by which they may elect persons distinguished in science or literature to 'research Fellowships,' tenable on condition of the Fellow prosecuting some definite scientific or literary work; such work being named in the resolution by which he is elected.

(2) Official Fellowships :—

These are mainly intended to be held by members of the educational staff in each College; but they are also in many cases tenable by other College officers.

The yearly emolument is generally £200, besides rooms rent free, and in most cases an allowance for dinner in hall. An Official Fellow, being Tutor, may receive annually in addition a sum varying in different Colleges<sup>2</sup> from £50 to £150 from the Corporate Revenues, together with such a sum paid out of the Tuition Fund as may be from time to time awarded.

The length of tenure varies from two years to fifteen; but the holder may always be re-appointed for successive periods varying from fifteen years to five.

Under the new Statutes all Colleges have power to form Pension Funds, and an Official Fellow, who has been Tutor or Lecturer of his College for a certain specified term of years, is eligible, and in some cases is entitled to receive from the Fund, a pension calculated according to the length of his service, but in no case exceeding £400 a year. An allowance may also be made in cases of compulsory retirement owing to illness.

An Official Fellow in most cases vacates his Fellowship by marriage, if his marriage takes place within seven years from the date of his election as Fellow: but he is as a rule not incapable of being re-elected to fill the vacancy so created, provided that there be

<sup>1</sup> Except at University College, for six months.

<sup>2</sup> In Oriel and Wadham Colleges no additional payment is made out of the Corporate Revenues, but a definite stipend is payable out of the Tuition Fund.

resident within the College a specified number, varying from two to six, of unmarried Fellows.

Somewhat resembling the above in the conditions of their tenure are Clerical Fellowships:—

By these it is intended to make provision, in certain Colleges, for the religious instruction of the Undergraduates and for the due performance of Divine Service. There must be at least one in Balliol, Brasenose, Exeter, Jesus, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John's, Trinity, University, and Worcester Colleges: at least two in Magdalen College: at least three in Christ Church.

In All Souls, Corpus Christi, Merton, New, and Wadham Colleges it is not required by Statute that any Fellow should be in Holy Orders, but it is provided that one of the Fellows may hold the office of Divinity Lecturer or Chaplain.

Professorial Fellowships:—

Many College Fellowships are now attached to certain University Professorships; the person elected to the Professorship becoming *ex officio* a Fellow of the College.

Honorary Fellowships:—

Most Colleges have now the power of electing distinguished persons to Honorary Fellowships. An Honorary Fellow is not entitled to vote in College Meetings nor to receive any of the pecuniary emoluments of a Fellowship: but he may enjoy such other privileges as may from time to time be determined by the College.

It is impossible at present to give any detailed statement of the Fellowships tenable at the several Colleges, as, owing to the insufficiency of College revenues to meet the charges created, the Statutes made by the late University Commissioners have not come into more than very partial operation.



## CHAPTER XV.

### PRIVILEGES AND EXEMPTIONS.

#### 1. INCORPORATION.

**MEMBERS** of the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin can be, under certain conditions, incorporated into the University of Oxford, i.e. admitted to the same status and degree which they hold in their own University<sup>1</sup>.

#### **Incorporation of Undergraduates.**

(1) They must be matriculated either as members of a College or Hall, or as Non-Collegiate Students.

(2) In counting their standing they can count only those Terms which they kept at their University by a residence of forty-two days: which residence must be certified in writing under the seal of their College or University, and the certificate delivered to the Registrar of the University of Oxford within twenty-one days in full Term after their matriculation.

(3) The certificate mentioned in the foregoing clause must be publicly read in the Ancient House of Congregation, and the consent of that House formally asked to the Incorporation. That consent having been granted, the Vice-Chancellor publicly mentions the number of Terms which the Undergraduate is entitled to count towards his degree at Oxford.

The only exemptions from Examinations which are allowed are that (*a*) those who have passed the Previous Examination at Cambridge and those who have gained a class in the Final Senior Fresh-

<sup>1</sup> Members of Cambridge or Dublin Universities, whether graduates or undergraduates of these Universities, are of course not precluded from matriculating at Oxford in the usual way.

man Examination at Dublin are exempted from Responsions, and (b) those who have passed the General Examination at Cambridge from the First Public Examination.

The fee payable to the University in addition to the matriculation fee of £2 10s. is £1.

### **Incorporation of Graduates.**

(1) They must obtain the consent of the Hebdomadal Council.

(2) They must be matriculated, either as members of a College or Hall, or as Non-Collegiate Students.

(3) They must, within twenty-one days in full Term after their matriculation, produce to the Registrar a certificate or certificates under the seal of their College or University, stating (a) the degree or degrees to which they have been admitted, and (b) that before taking their first degree they were actually resident in their University during the greater part of each of nine Terms. In the case of a Bachelor of Arts the certificate must further give the date of his matriculation, and state the number of Terms during which his name remained on the boards or books of his College or of the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

(4) These certificates must be publicly read in Congregation, and the consent of that House asked to the Incorporation. That consent having been given, the person to be incorporated is presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and formally admitted to the same status and degree in the University of Oxford as that which he is certified to have in his own University. In the case of a Bachelor of Arts the Vice-Chancellor also mentions the number of Terms which he is entitled to count towards his next degree, the number so counted being reckoned from the date of his matriculation at his own University, and Easter Term at Cambridge or Dublin being reckoned as equivalent to Easter and Trinity Terms at Oxford.

(5) Bachelors and Doctors of Divinity are further required, before presentation, to make and subscribe the Declaration of Assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer.

(6) A Doctor or Master who desires to exercise the *Jus Suffragii* must reside forty-two days in some one Term.

The standing of graduates incorporated, above the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is counted from the day of their incorporation.

The fees which are payable to the University on the occasion of incorporation are (in addition to the University matriculation fee of £2 10s. and any College or Non-Collegiate fees) for a B.A. £8; M.A., B.D., B.C.L., or B.M. £15; D.D., D.C.L., M.D. £40; B.Mus. £5; D.Mus. £10.

## 2. AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Any College or Institution in the United Kingdom or the British Dominions, being a place of education in which the majority of the students are of the age of 17 at least, may be affiliated by a vote of Convocation. The conditions are in effect as follows:—

The College or Institution must be incorporated by Royal Charter or otherwise established on a permanent and efficient footing; it must allow the University to be represented on its Governing Body and to take part in its examinations; and the connexion between it and the University must be terminable at the will of either body.

Certain privileges are allowed to members of Affiliated Colleges and to such of their members who matriculate as 'Affiliated Students.'

### A. *Members of Affiliated Colleges.*

1. Any one who has completed a course of two<sup>1</sup> years at least at an Affiliated College, and has passed examinations connected with that course approved by the University, may receive a certificate to that effect from the University.

2. Any member of an Affiliated College may be admitted to Responsions, and may offer the Stated Subjects, an Additional Subject, or the Greek language only.

3. Any one who is completing, or has completed, a second year at an Affiliated College, and who has not been matriculated at the University, may, without passing Responsions, be admitted to any part of the First Public Examination not earlier than the Easter or Trinity Term in the second year, nor later than the Easter or Trinity Term in the third year, from his admission to the Affiliated College.

Or he may be admitted to the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence, or any part of the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science, not later than Easter or Trinity Term in the third year from his admission to the Affiliated College, and he need not pass either Responsions or the Examination in the Additional Subjects at Responsions.

<sup>1</sup> If an Affiliated College desires it a three years' course may be required.

*B. Affiliated Students.*

Any one who has received the certificate mentioned above (A. 1), and has obtained Honours (unless the Delegates of Local Examinations have dispensed with this condition) at the second or final examination of an Affiliated College, may claim *on matriculation*<sup>1</sup> the status of an Affiliated Student; and if before matriculation he has passed any of the examinations mentioned in the clause A. 3 above (or has entered for an examination which is not completed), he will be required to accept that status.

1. An Affiliated Student is not required to pass Responsions, or in an Additional Subject at Responsions; but he must pass the Examination in Holy Scripture (or substituted book), and he cannot be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination (except the Honour Schools of Literae Humaniores and Theology) until he has passed some examination in Greek. He may satisfy this last condition by passing any examination of the University (or examination recognized as equivalent) which includes Greek, and any member of an Affiliated College may offer Greek only at any examination in Responsions.

2. His standing will be reckoned from the Michaelmas Term before the Easter or Trinity Term which fell in his second year at the Affiliated College.

3. If he obtains Honours either in the First or Second Public Examination he will be allowed to take the B.A. degree after eight Terms' (i.e. two academical years) residence, provided he has then passed the Second Public Examination. Otherwise he must reside for twelve Terms. The Colleges at present admitted to these privileges are—St. David's College Lampeter, University College Nottingham, Firth College Sheffield, Reading College Reading. The relations of the University to Affiliated Colleges and Affiliated Students are under the direction of the Delegates of Local Examinations. All applications must be made to the Secretary of the Delegates.

<sup>1</sup> He must matriculate not earlier than the Michaelmas Term after the Easter Term which falls in the second year from his admission to the Affiliated College, nor later than the Michaelmas Term in the following year. *He cannot claim the status after matriculation.*

## 3. COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions, other than the United Kingdom, may be admitted by Convocation to privileges similar to those of Affiliated Colleges.

A. Any one who has completed a course of two years at a University so admitted, and has passed all the examinations connected with that course, may, without having been matriculated or passing Responsions, be admitted to any part of the First Public Examination. Or he may be admitted to the Preliminary Examinations in Jurisprudence; or Natural Science, and need not pass either Responsions or the examination in the Additional Subject at Responsions. (But see below B. 2.) Candidates should be careful to provide themselves with official evidence of their status. *The status cannot be claimed after matriculation.*

B. (1.) Any such person may reckon the Term in which he is matriculated as the fifth Term of standing. (2.) He is not required to pass Responsions; but he must pass the Examination in Holy Scripture (or substituted book), and (unless he was born in Asia of parents born in Asia) cannot be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination unless he has passed an examination in Greek. He may satisfy this condition by having offered a Greek book as an additional subject in Responsions, or by passing the examination in the Greek language only; or he can take Classical Moderations (Honour or Pass)<sup>1</sup>. (3.) If he obtains Honours either in the First or Second

<sup>1</sup> The following table will explain the courses of study open to such students. In it the various examinations are designated by letters as follows:—The First Public Examination in Greek and Latin Literature, Honours (A), Pass (B), in Mathematics (C), Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence (D), Preliminary in Science (E), Final Honour School of Natural Science (F), an Examination in Greek (G), Final Honour School of English Language and Literature (H), Examination in Holy Scripture (or substituted book) (S), the Second Public Examination (X):—

S	<i>followed by</i>	Honours in A	<i>admits to</i>	Any part of X.
S	"	" B	"	Any part of X (for conditions of F see p. 171).
S and G	"	" Honours in C	"	Any part of X except H and Groups C 1, C 2 (v. p. 155).
S and G	"	" D or E (Mechanics or Physics) or Certificate in C (p. 150)	"	Any Final Hon. School except H (for F see p. 171).
S and G	"	" 2 or 3 Examinations in E (v. p. 171)	"	Physiology or Zoology, or Botany or Geology in F.
		Honours in any part of X	"	H.

Public Examination he will be allowed to take the B.A. degree after eight Terms (i. e. two academical years) of residence, provided he has then passed the Second Public Examination. If he has not obtained such Honours he cannot take the degree till he has resided twelve Terms. The effect of these regulations is that a qualified candidate might matriculate in October, pass the First Public Examination in December, and take his degree in the June of the second year subsequent. The Universities at present thus admitted are—The University of the Cape of Good Hope, the Universities of Sydney, Calcutta, The Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, McGill University Montreal, the University of Tasmania, and the University of New Brunswick.

#### 4. CANDIDATES NOT BEING EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

No candidate for the B.A. degree is exempt from the necessity of passing Responsions, or some other examination for which some knowledge of Greek and Latin is necessary. And all candidates must pass the Examination in Holy Scripture (p. 140) which forms part of the First Public Examination. But under a recent Statute candidates not being European British subjects<sup>1</sup> are allowed to offer in Responsions 'either Sanskrit or Arabic or Pāli as a substitute for Greek or Latin, but for one of these languages only,' and similarly to substitute alternatives for the Greek text in the Examination in Holy Scripture. Any such candidate who has passed these examinations may of course choose a line of study and examination in which a knowledge of Greek and Latin or of one of the two is not required; he may, for instance, take the Honour School of Mathematics in the First Public Examination (p. 149), or one of the Preliminary Examinations, and so proceed to the School of Oriental Languages (p. 187), or any other Final Honour School. But if he prefers to enter for the Pass Examinations he may offer

<sup>1</sup> 'European British subject' means:—(1) Any subject of His Majesty born, naturalized, or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European, American, or Australian Colonies or Possessions of His Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal; (2) Any child or grandchild of any such person by legitimate descent.

certain Sanskrit, Arabic, or Pāli books in substitution for either the Greek or Latin books otherwise required in the First Public Examination (p. 141), and in the Second Public Examination (Pass School) he may offer as one of his subjects Sanskrit (Group A. 3, p. 154) or Persian (A. 4, p. 154). In this way he may obtain a degree without being required to learn both Greek and Latin: though he must in any case offer one of these languages in Responsions.

If he has completed a two years' course at an Indian University and avails himself of the privileges described above (p. 252), he is exempt from Responsions and from the necessity of offering Greek at some examination before entering the Final Schools.

In *Responsions* he may offer any one of the following:—

#### I. SANSKRIT.

HITOPADEŚA : Books I, II, III, with Introduction.

NALĀ : the whole, with any one of the four Books of the HITOPADEŚA.

PAÑCA-TANTRA : Book I, or Books II, III.

RAGHU-VANŚA : I-VII.

KUMĀRA-SAMBHAVA : I-VII.

#### II. ARABIC.

THE MU'ALLAKĀT : any two of the poems with the commentary (ed. Arnold).

EL-FAKHRI (ed. Ahlwardt), pp. 1-175.

[EL-BELĀDHORĪ] : Anonyme Arabische Chronik (ed. Ahlwardt, Bd. xi, ed. 1883), pp. 161-359.

The portion of the IKHWĀNU-Ṣ-ṢAFĀ edited by Dieterici, under the title Thier und Mensch. and ed., Leipzig, 1881.

#### III. PĀLI.

JĀTAKA (ed. Fausbøll), vol. ii. pp. 1-112.

UDĀNA (ed. Steinthal).

THERĪ GĀTHĀ ATTHAKATHĀ (ed. E. Müller), pp. 91-199.

If any candidate desires to offer books or authors not contained in the above list he is requested to communicate (through the Society to which he belongs or desires to belong) with the Chairman of the Board of Studies for Responsions (Office of the Boards of Faculties, Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford) *at least a fortnight* before the Examination.

Every candidate will be examined in the Sanskrit, Arabic, or Pāli book or author which he offers in such manner as to test especially his knowledge of the grammar of the language.

A candidate who does not offer Latin will be required to translate an easy passage of English into the language which he offers.

In the First Public Examination (*Holy Scripture*) he may *either* (1) offer an additional Sanskrit, Arabic, Pāli, or English book in place of the Examination in Holy Scripture: the books to be so offered are at present—(a) in Sanskrit, *Ratnāvalī* (ed. Cappeller); (b) in Arabic, Ibn Khaldun's *Prolegomena* (pp. 104-181, ed. Beyrut, 1886, pp. 101-174, ed. Boulak); or Cureton's *Shabrastāni*, pp. 201-251; (c) in Pāli, *Ḍīḡka Nikāya*, vol. i. (ed. Rhys Davids and

Carpenter); (d) in English, Burke's *Thoughts on the Present Discontents*, together with the speeches *On American Taxation* and *On Conciliation with America*; or (2) the Board will, on his application, allow him to offer both the portions of alternative subject-matter specified under (2), p. 140, in substitution for the Gospels and one of those portions.

In the Examination in *Literis Graecis et Latinis* (Pass School) at the First Public Examination he may offer a book or two books, as the case may be, selected from the following list:—

## I. SANSKRIT.

PAÑČA-TANTRA : Book I, or Books II, III.

RAGHU-VANŚA : I-VII.

KUMĀRA-SAMBHAVA : I-VII.

\*BHAGAVAD-GĪTĀ : the whole.

BHAṬṬI-KĀVYA : I-V, with the commentary of Jayamaṅgala.

## II. ARABIC.

(1) KURĀN : Sur. 1, 19, 90-114, with the

commentary of al-Baidāwī (ed. Fleischer) on Sur. 19.

(2) AL-ḤARĪRĪ : any three Maḳāmas with commentary.

(3) \*IBN KHALDUN : Prolegomena, Books IV and V (pp. 286-358, ed. Boulak).

## III. PĀLI.

\*ITI VUTTAKA (ed. Windisch).

SAMYUTTA NIKĀYA, vol. i. (ed. Feer).

PETA VATTHU ATTHAKATHĀ (ed. Hardy).

Candidates who offer two Arabic books will be required to offer either (1) and (3) or (2) and (3).

No candidate is allowed to offer the same books or any portion of the same authors in which he satisfied the Masters of the Schools.

Candidates will also be required to translate short passages from books not specially offered by them, and, unless they offer Latin, to translate from English into the language which they offer.

In the *Second Public Examination* no special provision has been made for Asiatic candidates; but the Sanskrit and Persian alternatives for Greek and Latin are open to all candidates in that School, and are stated on p. 154, and Honours may be obtained in the School of Oriental Languages (p. 187).



## CHAPTER XVI.

### CIVIL SERVICE AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

#### CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

*(The Regulations are liable to alteration.)*

THE following paragraph is taken from the Syllabus issued by the Civil Service Commissioners:—

The Regulations governing the Open Competition for admission into the Indian Civil Service have been framed with a view to the principle regarded by Lord Macaulay's Committee, in 1854, as essential, viz. that the object of the Competition should be to secure for the Indian Civil Service officers who 'have received the best, the most liberal, the most finished education that their native country affords.' The scheme of examination has accordingly been made to embrace most of the subjects of the Honour Schools in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. In administering the scheme, the Civil Service Commissioners, concurring with Lord Macaulay's Committee in the opinion, 'that no Candidate who may fail should, to whatever calling he may betake himself, have any reason to regret the time and labour which he has spent in preparing himself to be examined,' desire to avoid all disturbance of the general course of University studies, and to render it possible, with due regard for the principle of Open Competition, for those who have graduated with honours at the Universities, to attend the examination for the Indian Civil Service with good prospects of success. . . . The Examiners will be instructed to keep the Standard in each subject up to the level of the highest course of study pursued in the Universities.

The new Regulations came into force in the year 1892. The effect of the Regulations and Syllabus for 1901—subject to any alterations which may be made in future years—is as follows.

Candidates must be natural-born subjects of His Majesty of more than twenty-one years and less than twenty-three years of age on the 1st of January in the year in which they compete.

The examination is under existing regulations held in August, and any or all of the subjects may be offered, which with the full marks assigned to each are stated in the following list. No subject is obligatory; but, except as regards English Composition and Mathematics, the marks assigned to each subject<sup>1</sup> will be subject to such

<sup>1</sup> Each Science will, for the purpose of deduction, be treated as a separate subject.

deduction as the Commissioners may deem necessary to secure that a candidate be allowed no credit for merely superficial knowledge.

#### English Composition (500).

An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

#### English Language and Literature (500).

The examination will be in two parts. In the one the candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the accession of Queen Victoria :

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the examination, which will, however, test how far the candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated.

- (1) In 1901, Shakespeare to Dryden, 1600–1700.
- (2) In 1902, Pope to Cowper, 1700–1800.
- (3) In 1903, Nineteenth Century writers to death of Scott, 1800–1832.
- (4) In 1904, Chaucer to Spenser, 1360–1600.

The examination in this part will require from candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified<sup>1</sup> each year by the Commissioners. The names following the dates

<sup>1</sup> The books for 1901 are—

Shakespeare: English Historical Plays.

The Two Noble Kinsmen.

Milton: Paradise Regained.

„ Samson Agonistes.

Jonson: Sejanus.

Cowley: Poems.

Butler: Hudibras.

Harrington: Oceana.

Evelyn: Diary.

are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600-1700; all the works of Swift within 1700-1800; all the works of Scott, Wordsworth, and Macaulay, within 1800-1832.

#### French Language and Literature (500).

Passages for Translation from French into English, and from English into French; Critical Questions on the French Language and Literature.

#### German Language and Literature (500).

As in French.

#### Latin Language and Literature (750).

Passages for Translation from Latin into English; Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse Composition) a Latin Essay or Letter; Critical Questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

#### Greek Language and Literature (750).

Translations from Greek into English; Composition in Prose and Verse or (as an alternative for Verse Composition) a Greek Dialogue or Oration; Critical Questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

#### Sanskrit Language and Literature (500).

Passages for Translation into English from Sanskrit, and from Sanskrit into English; History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

#### Arabic Language and Literature (500).

Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

#### English History (500).

General Questions on English History from 800 to 1848; questions on the Constitutional History of England from 800 to 1848.

#### General Modern History (500).

Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:—

- (1) From the accession of Charlemagne—The Third Crusade, 800-1193.
- (2) From the Third Crusade—The Diet of Worms, 1193-1521.
- (3) From the Diet of Worms—The end of the reign of Louis XIV, 1521-1715.
- (4) From the accession of Louis XV.—The French Revolution of 1848, 1715-1848.

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

#### Greek History (400).

Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

**Roman History (400).**

Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities.

**Mathematics (900).**

**Pure Mathematics:**—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary). **Applied Mathematics:**—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics, all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

**Advanced Mathematics (900).**

**Pure Mathematics:**—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid. **Applied Mathematics:**—Statics, including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

**Natural Science<sup>1</sup> (1800), i.e. any number not exceeding three of the following subjects:—**

Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics (600). (N.B. This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.) Higher Chemistry (600), Higher Physics (600), Geology (600), Botany (600), Zoology (600), Animal Physiology (600).

**Political Economy and Economic History (500).**

Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text-books, also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries, together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

**Logic and Mental Philosophy, Ancient and Modern (400).**

Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic. Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

**Moral Philosophy, Ancient and Modern (400).****Roman Law (500).****English Law (500).**

Any four of the following:—Law of Contract.—Criminal Law.—Law of Evidence.—Law of the Constitution.—Law of Real Property.

**Political Science (500), including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation.**

The examination will not be confined to these subjects, but may embrace Comparative Politics, the History of Political Theories, &c. A knowledge of original authorities is required.

<sup>1</sup> Alterations will probably be made under this head for the Examination to be held in 1902.

As may be gathered from the above list of subjects, the examination embraces nearly all the subjects of the Honour Schools of the University; and as it takes place in August it is open to those who have taken their Final Schools in the preceding June. Any one, therefore, who is not nineteen years of age on 1st January in the year in which he matriculates (in October) may give four years to an Honour course, and enter for the competition for the Indian Civil Service immediately after his Final School, and experience has shown that among those who take honours in the University, there are many who need little or no special preparation for the competition, especially if during their academical course they are careful to maintain their familiarity with a wider range of subjects than is absolutely necessary for a Final School. Those, on the other hand, who prefer to devote some period of time to special preparation for the competition, have in the main two courses open to them. Either they can commence residence at the age of eighteen instead of nineteen, and so while still giving four years to the University course obtain a fifth year (should it be required) for special training, or they can abridge or entirely abandon their study for the Honour Schools. Since candidates from the Universities will in all probability be for the most part men who are or have been Scholars or Exhibitioners of their Colleges, who have in most cases needed the assistance of a Scholarship or Exhibition to enable them to enter the University, the choice of these alternatives is complicated by the necessity of obtaining or retaining the emolument. As it is, however, Scholarships and Exhibitions are often won by candidates under eighteen years of age, and though it has hitherto been the rule that Scholars and Exhibitioners must take the full Honour course, some Colleges have already decided to practically recognize the Indian Civil Service examination as an Honour School, and to allow candidates for it to vary or abridge the ordinary University curriculum as may seem advisable.

Successful competitors, it has to be noted, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which they will be examined in the Indian Penal and Civil Procedure Codes, a vernacular Indian language, and the Indian Evidence and Contract Acts, together with not more than two of certain optional subjects.

Any selected candidate who passes his probation at Oxford (or any

other of the Universities approved by the Secretary of State) will receive an allowance of £100, provided that he in due course passes the final examination. Seniority in the service will be determined according to the totals of the combined marks obtained in the open competition and the final examination.

The University has provided for the instruction of probationers in all the subjects of the final examinations. The arrangements are superintended by the Delegacy for the Instruction of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India. The present Secretary to the Delegates is F. C. Montague, Esq., Oriel College, Oxford.

#### HOME CIVIL SERVICE AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

In 1900 the examination for Clerkships (Class I) and for Eastern Cadetships was held concurrently with that for the Indian Civil Service, and under the same syllabus of subjects. The limits of age have hitherto been twenty-two to twenty-four for the clerkships, and twenty-one to twenty-four for the cadetships; but as no permanent arrangement has yet been made, application for information must be made to the Civil Service Commission (Westminster, S.W.).

#### STUDENT INTERPRETERS.

The examination for these is not the same as that for the Indian Civil Service, and is held at irregular intervals. Under an arrangement with the Foreign Office, the Delegates for the Instruction of Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India provide for the instruction of selected candidates in all the subjects of the Final Examination.

#### ARMY CANDIDATES.

##### *I. University Candidates.*

Under recent regulations<sup>1</sup> members of the Universities enjoy special privileges, should they become Candidates for commissions in the Army. 'University Candidates' are eligible up to a later age than ordinary candidates, a definite number of vacancies is allotted to them half-yearly, so that the competition which they have to face is more restricted, and they are exempt from the necessity of passing a year at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

<sup>1</sup> *Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by University Candidates*, 1899. Obtainable either directly (price 1d.), or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.

Any one is qualified to become a University Candidate who is unmarried and has (1) taken a B.A. degree or passed the examinations for the B.A. degree, or (2) passed the First Public Examination (p. 141), or an 'equivalent' examination<sup>1</sup>; in all cases candidates must pass the Examination in Holy Scripture (p. 140).

Candidates under (1) are eligible from seventeen to twenty-three, under (2) from seventeen to twenty-two years of age—these limits being ruled by the 1st July if they offer themselves for the Summer, by the 1st December if for the Winter Examination. Both classes are exempt<sup>2</sup> from any 'preliminary' Army Examination, but if there are more University Candidates than vacancies allotted to them by half-yearly notice the required number will be selected by competition among the said candidates at the ensuing examination for admission to the Royal Military College. This examination is held twice a year, at the end of June and of November, and names must be entered not later than the 1st April or 1st September respectively, on special forms which will be furnished on application by letter addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon Row, London, S.W.

A candidate who intends to offer himself for this Examination, but who has not yet passed his qualifying University Examination, is allowed to enter his name provisionally, on the understanding that the qualifying certificate is forwarded to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, before the announcement of the results of the Examination<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The Secretary to the Boards of Faculties (Clarendon Building, Broad Street) is authorized to give a certificate for the purpose of this regulation to any Candidate who (1) has passed the First Public Examination (Classics, pass or honour, and Holy Scripture, p. 140), or (2) has passed in an Additional Subject at Responsions (p. 131) and in Holy Scripture (p. 140), and has either (a) obtained honours or a pass in Mathematical Moderations (p. 149), or (b) passed the Preliminary Examination in Natural Science in at least two of the subjects (p. 171), or (c) passed the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence (p. 201). The fee is 2s. (Decrees of Convocation, May 22, 1894.)

<sup>2</sup> Should there be no competition, candidates will be required to qualify in Geometrical Drawing.

<sup>3</sup> A statement has been issued from the War Office declaring that a Candidate for an Army Commission who is certified by the head of his college to be also a Candidate for Honours at his University will be permitted to postpone the production of his certificate of having passed for the B.A. degree until three months after the commencement of the Army Literary

The subjects of the examination and the maximum marks will be<sup>1</sup>:—

CLASS I.					Marks.
Mathematics I (including Arithmetic)	.	.	.	.	3000
Latin	.	.	.	.	2000
French or German (300 for Colloquial)	.	.	.	.	2000
English Composition	.	.	.	.	1000
Geometrical Drawing	.	.	.	.	1000
Freehand Drawing	.	.	.	.	500
Geography	.	.	.	.	500

CLASS II.					
Mathematics II	.	.	.	.	2000
Mathematics III	.	.	.	.	2000
French or German (300 for Colloquial)	.	.	.	.	2000
Greek	.	.	.	.	2000
English History	.	.	.	.	2000
Chemistry and Heat	.	.	.	.	2000
Physics	.	.	.	.	2000
Physiography and Geology	.	.	.	.	2000

All the subjects of Class I may be taken up. Only two of the subjects of Class II may be taken up, and if one of these is a modern language, it must be different from the modern language selected in Class I.

Candidates must obtain such an aggregate of marks in the examination as a whole as may indicate in the judgement of the Civil Service Commissioners a competent amount of general proficiency.

Candidates who have been unsuccessful at their first examination will be allowed a second opportunity of competing, provided that they have not exceeded the limits of age mentioned above.

Experience has shown that reading for these subjects is easily combined with that required for Pass Moderations, for the Preliminary Examinations, or for the Final Pass Schools, and instruction

Examination, on condition that he is within the limits of age at the time of the Examination, and that if the certificate is not produced such examination will be cancelled.

<sup>1</sup> See Syllabus issued by the Civil Service Commissioners (Westminster, S.W.).



in all or any of them is obtainable either through the colleges or from private tutors.

The 'military qualifications' of candidates are as follows:—They must, unless they already hold commissions in the Militia or Volunteer Forces, be attached as supernumerary officers to one of those services for the purpose of learning their drill. They must during one month at least attend a school of instruction (at London or Aldershot) and obtain a certificate of proficiency, and they must qualify in the military subjects at the examinations for Army Commissions held for Militia officers in March and September. The number of trials allowed for this examination will not exceed two, and the second trial must not be later than the third military examination of Militia officers after the candidate passes the Literary Examination.

Army candidates can learn their drill in Oxford, and obtain admission to a school of instruction by being attached to the University Volunteers: information as to conditions can be obtained at the Headquarters of the Battalion in Alfred Street.

It will be seen that a candidate who matriculates in October, joins the University Corps at once as a supernumerary officer, and passes Moderations or one of the equivalent Preliminary Examinations in June, can obtain his certificate of proficiency in the Long Vacation, pass the Literary Examination in November and the Military Examination which qualifies him for a commission in the following March, seventeen months from matriculation. The time might easily be shortened under favourable circumstances.

#### *II. Exemptions from Army Examinations.*

A King's Cadet, Honorary King's Cadet, Indian Cadet, or Page of Honour, who has passed either all the examinations necessary for the degree of B.A. or Moderations, or equivalent Preliminary Examinations, is, except as regards geometrical drawing, exempt from the qualifying entrance examination to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which must ordinarily be passed by such cadets.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### EXTRA-ACADEMICAL TEACHING AND EXAMINATIONS.

#### I. Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination.

THE work of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board<sup>1</sup> (established 1873) is—

1. To examine or inspect and report on the work of Schools or parts of Schools where education of the highest grade is given, on the application of the Head Master or of the Governing Body, at such times and in such subjects as may be agreed upon between the Governing Body and the Board.

2. To hold a yearly Examination, and to award Certificates both at such Schools as may desire it, and at Oxford, Cambridge, and other centres appointed by the Board. The Certificates are of two kinds, Higher and Lower, the Higher exempting the holder, under certain conditions, from Responsions, or from the preliminary examination for the degree of B.Mus.

#### I. EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

This may be either a general examination of a School, or an examination of certain Forms or in certain subjects, according to arrangement. (See the *Regulations* referred to at the end of section III, p. 269.) If the examination is to be held between March 1 and October 31, application must be made before February 15; if between October 31 and March 1, before October 15.

<sup>1</sup> The Oxford side of the Board is under the Delegacy for the Inspection and Examination of Schools, Secretary, P. E. Matheson, Esq., 74 High Street, Oxford.

The Examination of a School may be, and often is, combined with the examination of some of its members for Certificates, but in that case the School Examination must be held at the time fixed by the Board for the Examination for Certificates.

The number of Schools examined in 1900 was 190, 103 Boys' Schools, 87 Girls' Schools; and in 1899, 174 (94 and 80).

## II. THE EXAMINATION FOR HIGHER CERTIFICATES.

This Examination is held in July at those Schools which desire to take this as part of the School Examination, and at Oxford, Cambridge, and any other centres which may be fixed by the Board. Application must be made two months before the Examination and a fee of £2 paid, or thirty shillings for a Candidate who already holds a Higher Certificate. If a Candidate is not a member of the Schools which are being examined by the Board he may apply to be examined at one of the Schools where the Examination is being held or at one of the centres. If the candidate is not undergoing education of the highest grade, he may be examined under the authority of the University of Oxford.

The Subjects of the Examination are divided into four groups :—

Group I. (1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) French, (4) German.

Group II. (1) Elementary, (2) Additional, Mathematics.

Group III. (1) Scripture Knowledge, (2) English, (3) History.

Group IV. Natural Philosophy, (1) Mechanical Division, (2) Physical Division, (3) Chemical Division, (4) Physical Geography and Elementary Geology, (5) Biology.

The Examination in Latin includes as obligatory subjects, (a) Prose Composition, (β) Translation into English from books not specially prepared, (γ) Grammar. Candidates may also offer a prepared book selected or approved (before February 15) by the Board. A paper in Verse Composition is also set, but is optional.

The Examination in Greek includes as obligatory subjects, (a) Translation into English from books not specially prepared, (β) Grammar, (γ) *either* a prepared book, to be selected or approved (before February 15) by the Board, *or* Prose Composition. A paper in Verse Composition is also set, but is optional.

The Examination in French and German is similar; prepared books are not obligatory. In these languages candidates may be examined orally, and if they satisfy the Examiners in this part of the subject, their certificates will bear an endorsement to that effect.

The Examination in Elementary Mathematics includes as obligatory subjects, (1) Arithmetic, (2) Elementary Geometry, viz. the substance of Euclid I, II, (3) Elementary Algebra, to the extent required in Responsions (see p. 128).

Every candidate who satisfies the Examiners in at least four subjects, taken from not less than three different groups (with the exceptions that (a) candidates who satisfy the Examiners in one subject taken from Group II or Group IV may offer three subjects taken from Group I, and (b) candidates who have already obtained a certificate may offer four subjects taken from not less than two groups), receives a certificate from the Board.

*Exemption from Responsions* may be obtained through this Examination (1) if a candidate obtains one or more Higher Certificates, including the subjects of *Latin, Greek, and Elementary Mathematics*; (2) if a candidate, while failing to obtain a Certificate, satisfies the Examiners of the Board in the subjects equivalent to Responsions, i.e. *Greek and Latin Grammar and Books, Latin Prose, Arithmetic*, and either *Euclid* or *Algebra*. If he wishes to obtain exemption under (2) the candidate must give notice when he enters for the Examination, and must pay an extra fee of 5s. (For the degree of B.Mus. see p. 218.)

Candidates who pass with distinction in Latin or Greek, or who pass (with or without distinction) in French or German, are exempted from the Examination in an Additional Subject at Responsions.

The Certificate is further accepted by most Colleges, by the Halls, and by the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, as a substitute for the ordinary Matriculation Examination: but in almost all cases the Certificate must be of such a kind as to carry with it an exemption from Responsions as stated above; and in several Colleges it must also show that the candidate has passed with distinction in at least one subject. Reference should in each case be made to the regulations of the Colleges (Chapter I).

*Examination of Girls for Higher Certificates.*

The general conditions are the same as those for boys, with the exceptions (1) that the Italian language is added to Group I, Drawing, and Music to Group IV, and (2) that the Examination may be passed in two portions, not less than two subjects being offered each time.

Girl Candidates may obtain exemption from Responsions (Stated and Additional Subjects) on the same conditions as boys, provided that the Certificate has not been conferred or the Examination passed in two portions; and from the Previous Examination on the same conditions as boys.

A Candidate is exempted under the Regulations of the Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations (see p. 273) who has *either* obtained a Certificate showing that she has passed in two subjects of Group I, and in Elementary Mathematics (provided that if she has not satisfied the Examiners in all the necessary subjects at the same Examination she has obtained Certificates in each Examination), *or* satisfied the Examiners at the same Examination in any two of the following: (a) Latin Grammar, Prose and Book; (b) Greek Grammar and Book; (c) French; (d) German, together with Arithmetic and the Elements of Algebra or Geometry.

The Certificates also under certain conditions qualify for entrance at Lady Margaret Hall, St. Hugh's Hall, and Somerville College.

The number of candidates for Higher Certificates in 1900 was 2133<sup>1</sup>, the number of certificates awarded, 1113; in 1899, 2140 candidates, and 1205 certificates.

## III. THE EXAMINATION FOR LOWER CERTIFICATES.

This Examination, 'adapted for candidates of sixteen years of age,' is held in July at those Schools which desire it to form part of the School Examination, and at Oxford, Cambridge, and any other centres which may be fixed by the Board.

Application for examination must be made two months before the Examination begins. Each candidate pays a fee of one guinea, and an additional sum of ten shillings if he is not examined at his own School.

The Examination includes the following subjects:—

Group I. (1) Latin, (2) Greek, (3) French, (4) German.

<sup>1</sup> Of these 466 were girls, who were candidates for Partial Certificates only.

Group II. (1) Arithmetic, (2) Additional Mathematics.

Group III. (1) Scripture, (2) English, (3) English History, (4) Geography.

Group IV. (1) Mechanics and Physics, (2) Physics and Chemistry, (3) Chemistry and Mechanics.

To obtain a Certificate it is necessary to pass in five subjects taken from not less than three groups, of which Groups I and II must be two.

The number of candidates in 1900 was 838, of certificates awarded 423; in 1899, 960 candidates and 535 certificates.

The Regulations of the Board may be had at the Clarendon Press Depository, High Street, Oxford, price 9d.

*The examination for Commercial Certificates, held annually from 1888 to 1895, has been discontinued.*

#### IV. INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The Board is prepared to undertake the Inspection of Schools at any time during the School year, except when examinations are going on.

It will be the duty of the Inspector (1) To acquaint himself with the circumstances and aims of the School, and to consider its arrangements in relation to these, especially in regard to the grading and size of classes, and the distribution of subjects in the Time-table.

(2) To inspect the School buildings and apparatus of all kinds, including boarding-houses, playground, workshops, gymnasium, &c.

(3) To inspect the actual working of the School. For this purpose he will hear lessons given by the staff, and inspect classes. His report will bear upon the general tone and discipline of the classes, as well as upon the teaching.

Application for Inspection should be made—(i) For Inspections between November 15 and March 15, before October 10. (ii) Between March 15 and August 1, before February 10. (iii) Between September 15 and November 15, before May 10.

The number of Schools inspected in 1900 was 21.

#### II. Local Examinations.

Examinations of persons who are not members of the University are held in July at Oxford and at such other places as the Delegates of Local Examinations from time to time appoint, upon application from a Local Committee formed in any place for that purpose.

## 1. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Persons under sixteen of either sex are admitted to this Examination ; candidates for Honours must not have exceeded their fourteenth year on July 1 of the year in which they are examined.

The Examination consists of two parts :—

I. A preliminary and obligatory Examination in (1) Writing from dictation, (2) Arithmetic, as far as Simple Interest.

II. Examination in (1) Religious Knowledge, i.e. a prescribed portion of the Bible. [All candidates must be examined in this, unless their parents or guardians object to it.] (2) English History. (3) English, i.e. Grammar, Composition, prescribed English Author. [Candidates must pass in two divisions in order to pass in this subject.] (4) Geography. (5) Latin. (6) French. (7) German. (8) Italian. (9) Higher Arithmetic. (10) Elementary Mathematics. (11) Natural Science. (12) Domestic Economy. (13) Drawing.

The conditions on which Certificates are awarded are stated in the Regulations issued by the Delegacy. They are liable to slight variations from year to year.

The names of successful candidates are published in two Lists, (1) Honours, (2) Pass.

In the First or Honours List, the names of all candidates who obtain Honours are arranged in three Classes. Those in the First and Second Classes are placed in order of merit.

In the Pass List the names of all other candidates under fourteen years of age who satisfy the Examiners, but do not deserve Honours, are placed in numerical order under the several Centres.

Lists are published giving in order of merit the names of those candidates who distinguish themselves in the several subjects, provided that they also obtain Certificates.

Only candidates under fourteen years of age can obtain distinction.

Certificates are issued to successful candidates specifying the subjects in which they have satisfied the Examiners or obtained distinction, and Class (if any) in which their names are placed.

The names of successful candidates over age are published separately, and such candidates receive a different Certificate, specifying the subjects in which they have satisfied the Examiners.

## 2. JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

Persons of either sex are admitted to this Examination without limit of age; candidates for Honours must not have exceeded their sixteenth year on July 1 of the year in which they are examined.

The Examination consists of three parts:—

I. A preliminary and obligatory Examination in (1) Writing from dictation, and (2) Arithmetic.

II. Examination in (1) Religious Knowledge, i.e. in certain parts of the Bible, and of the Book of Common Prayer. [All candidates must be examined in at least one division of this subject, unless their parents or guardians object to it.] (2) English, i.e. English Grammar, Greek or Roman History, English History, a selected Play of Shakespeare, or portion of some other English author, Geography, Elementary Politics, and English Essay. (3) Latin. (4) Greek. (5) French. (6) German. (7) Italian. (8) Spanish. (9) Welsh. (10) Mathematics, including Euclid Books i-ii, and Algebra to Simple Equations. (11) Natural Science. (12) Drawing. (13) Music.

Alternative Papers (Pass and Advanced) are set in certain subjects.

III. Candidates may also offer Book-keeping and other special subjects.

The conditions on which Certificates are awarded are stated in the Regulations issued by the Delegacy. They are liable to slight variations from year to year.

The names of all the successful candidates are published in two Lists, (1) Honours, (2) Pass. In the First or Honours List the names of all candidates who obtain Honours are arranged in three Classes. Those in the First and Second Classes are placed in the order of merit.

The names of those candidates who pass to the satisfaction of the Examiners, yet not so as to deserve Honours, are placed in the Second or Pass List arranged in two Divisions. In the First Division are placed the names of successful candidates, under sixteen years of age. The names of successful candidates over sixteen years of age are placed in the Second Division.

Certificates are issued to the successful candidates, specifying the



subjects in which they satisfied the Examiners or obtained distinction, and Class (if any) in which their names are placed.

Only candidates under sixteen years of age can obtain distinction.

Lists are published of the candidates who distinguish themselves in the several subjects, provided that they also obtain Certificates. The names are arranged in order of merit.

### 3. SENIOR EXAMINATION.

Persons of either sex are admitted to this Examination without limit of age. Successful candidates under 19 years of age on July 1 of the year in which the Examination is held receive Certificates conferring the title of Associate of Arts. Candidates above that age receive Pass Certificates.

The Examination consists of three parts:—

I. Examination in the preliminary and obligatory subject, i. e. Arithmetic.

II. Examination in the following Sections:—

A. Religious Knowledge, i. e. in certain portions of the Bible and of the Book of Common Prayer or some alternative. [All candidates must be examined in at least one division of this subject, unless their parents or guardians object to it.] B. English, i. e. (1) English Grammar and Analysis, (2) Greek and Roman History, (3) English History, (4) A Play of Shakespeare and a portion of another English author, (5) Geography, (6) Political Economy, (7) Elementary Politics, (8) English Essay. C. Languages, i. e. Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. D. Mathematics, i. e. Pure Mathematics to Algebraical Geometry inclusive, and Applied Mathematics. No candidate can pass in this Section who does not show a fair knowledge of Euclid, Bks. i–iv, and Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations. E. Natural Science. Candidates may also offer F. Drawing, and G. Music.

III. Candidates may also offer Book-keeping, and other special subjects.

The conditions on which Certificates are awarded are stated in the Regulations used by the Delegacy. These are liable to alteration from year to year.

The names of the successful candidates under 19 years of age are

published in two separate lists: (1) Honours, (2) Pass, as in the examination of Junior Candidates, p. 271.

The names of those candidates over 19 years of age who pass to the satisfaction of the Examiners are published in the second division of the Pass List.

Lists are published giving the names in order of merit of those successful candidates who obtain distinction in the several subjects. Only candidates under 19 years of age can obtain distinction.

*Exemption from Examinations.*

Senior Candidates who show *sufficient merit* in translations from Latin and Greek (whether the passages are set from prepared or unprepared authors), in Latin and Greek Grammar, in Latin Prose Composition, in Arithmetic, and in Algebra *or* Euclid, receive from the Delegates Certificates of exemption from the Examination in Stated Subjects at Responsions (p. 128). Senior Candidates (Girls) who show sufficient merit in two languages, in Arithmetic, and in Algebra *or* Euclid, receive Certificates from the Delegates qualifying them for admission to the University Examinations for the Degrees of B.A., B.Mus., and D.Mus., as well as to the Honours Examination for Women in Modern Languages.

Senior Candidates who show sufficient merit in French or in German to be excused from the Examination in an Additional Subject at Responsions (p. 131) receive Certificates from the Delegates to that effect.

A Certificate exempting from Responsions enables a person to become a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Music (p. 218).

Candidates desirous of obtaining exemption from Responsions, may enter for those subjects only which are necessary for such exemption, without being Candidates for an ordinary Senior Certificate. Such persons must fill up a Special Entry Form.

The Delegates of Local Examinations also undertake the Examination of Schools, both by means of Papers used in the Local Examinations and also by means of Papers which have been specially prepared for the several Schools. The number of Schools examined by the Delegacy in 1900 was 93.

The Delegacy is also charged with duties respecting (1) Women Candidates for examination (see p. 283), (2) Persons availing themselves of the privileges conferred by the Statutes on Affiliated Colleges and on Colonial and Indian Universities (p. 252).

## 4. DIPLOMAS IN EDUCATION.

The Examination in the *Theory, History, and Practice of Education* is placed by Statute under the control of the Delegates of Local Examinations.

An Examination is held every year (usually in January) for the purpose of testing the proficiency of Candidates in the above-mentioned subjects.

Three Examiners (not necessarily members of the University) are nominated, subject to the approval of Convocation, to serve for three Examinations.

The Examination is open to all members of the University who have entered upon their eighth term and to such other Candidates as the Delegates (with the approval of Convocation) may decide to admit from time to time.

If a Candidate has satisfied the Examiners in the subjects of the Examination, and has also satisfied the Delegates of his efficiency as a teacher, he will receive a Certificate, styled a 'Diploma in Education,' signed by the Vice-Chancellor and by the Secretary to the Delegates, attesting such attainments.

The names of Candidates are received by the Secretary to the Delegates of Local Examinations.

The Delegates arrange lectures and courses of instruction, given within the University, upon the necessary subjects of the Examination. They also have the power to make arrangements with Secondary Schools, so as to enable students to acquire a practical knowledge on educational methods.

## III. University Extension Teaching.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LECTURES AND TEACHING BEYOND  
THE LIMITS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

There is an increasing demand, on the part of adult students who are prevented by various reasons from becoming resident members of the University, for systematic instruction in History, Literature, Natural Science, Political Economy, and other branches of knowledge. But, in order to meet the needs of such students, this instruction must be offered in the towns where they reside, at hours which permit of their convenient attendance, at a cost which is not

prohibitive to persons of narrow means, and by teachers who are competent to lecture to large and mixed audiences in a clear, stimulating, and attractive manner. Few English cities can afford to maintain a resident staff of Professors. But, by co-operating with a number of other places, even a small town can secure a part of the time of a travelling teacher. The system of engaging peripatetic instructors began in the 'sixties,' and for many years was carried on in an informal manner. But, as the demand for such teaching steadily increased, the advantage became apparent of having some central organization, to which the local societies which required Lecturers might apply. Such an organization would be in a position to select and keep in touch with a large number of suitable teachers, of whose services the Local Committees would be able to avail themselves with greater economy and with less loss of time in preliminary correspondence and arrangement. Accordingly, the University of Cambridge empowered in 1873 an official Syndicate to draw up a list of Lecturers, and to enter into negotiations with such Local Committees as might require their services. In 1878 the University of Oxford adopted the same arrangement, entrusting the administration of the scheme to a committee of Delegates of Local Examinations. In 1892 the University transferred the oversight of the work to a new Delegacy 'for the extension of teaching beyond the limits of the University.'

Since that time the system, which is now commonly known as University Extension Teaching, has steadily grown, and the following figures show the increase of the Oxford branch of the work during the last five years :—

	1895-6	1896-7	1897-8	1898-9	1899-1900
Number of Courses delivered	127	146	145	155	169
Number of Lectures delivered	1004	1086	1092	1231	1635
Number of Lecture Centres	103	104	108	119	128
Aggregate of average attendances	18387	18263	18242	18090	18981

NOTE.—The above table does not include the statistics of Courses

arranged by County Councils, nor the greater part of the instruction given at the University Extension College, Reading.

The local arrangements for the Lectures are usually made by a committee formed for that purpose, but are sometimes introduced as part of the educational programme of an established institution. At Reading, a University Extension College has been established. This College largely owes its origin to the action of Christ Church, that Society having elected the Principal to a Studentship for the purpose of deepening and systematizing University Extension work at Reading. In all cases the local organizers guarantee to the University authorities the amount of the Lecturer's fee and railway expenses. The fees vary, according to the standing of the Lecturer engaged, from £54 12s. to £25 15s. for a Course of twelve Lectures. These charges include Lectures, the loan of a travelling library of standard books required for the Course, sixty copies of a printed syllabus of the Lectures, a final examination, and a prize. The Lecturer's railway expenses, which are divided among the towns which he visits during the term, are not included in the above fees. When a Lecturer is invited to deliver more than one Lecture in a town on the occasion of each visit, the charge for such additional Lectures is at a reduced rate. Courses may be arranged of any length, but no examination is allowed on less than six Lectures. The local organizers find that the total cost of each Lecture of the Course, including all local expenses of room-rent and advertisement, varies from £5 to £6.

The method of teaching adopted at the University Extension Centres is the outcome of many years' experience. Each Lecture of the Course lasts about an hour. The Lecture is either preceded or followed by half an hour of more informal instruction, during which opportunities are given for the students to question the Lecturer on any points of difficulty needing further explanation. At the end of each Lecture, the Lecturer gives out questions on which the students write essays. These essays are sent to the Lecturer by post, and returned by him with corrections at the next Lecture. When the Course is over, an examination is held on it. The Examiner, who is never the same person as the Lecturer, is appointed by the University Delegates, but does not himself visit the Lecture-town, the examination being strictly conducted by the Local Committee in

accordance with rules laid down by the University authorities. Entrance to the examination, which is open to men and women, is optional, but confined to those students who (i) have attended at least two-thirds of the Lectures and Classes; (ii) have written at least two-thirds of the weekly or fortnightly essays to the satisfaction of the Lecturer; and (iii) are at least fifteen years of age. Those candidates who acquit themselves particularly well in the examination receive a mark of distinction, but no student is eligible for distinction who has not been specially recommended for it by the Lecturer on the ground of excellent work done during the Course.

Examinations are permitted on all courses of six lectures and upwards. Each student successful in an examination held on a course of less than twelve lectures receives a copy of a list of the successful students at the Centre in two classes, viz. pass and distinction. The list records the names of the Centre, Lecturer, and Examiner, together with the subject of the Course, &c.

The following *Certificates* are issued under the sanction of the Delegacy:—

1. The **TERMINAL CERTIFICATE** is awarded after examination on a course of twelve lectures, or in special cases ten, and, under certain conditions, after examination on two short courses of six lectures each, arranged in educational sequence, and delivered in consecutive sessions.

These certificates are of two grades—pass and distinction.

2. The **SESSIONAL CERTIFICATE** is awarded for a complete session's work, extending over a period of not more than twelve months, and is granted to students who have obtained certificates either on a course of twenty-four lectures, or on two courses of twelve lectures each, or on two courses of ten lectures and one of five, arranged in a sequence approved by the Delegacy. In the case of Natural Science a course of six lectures, with eighteen classes for laboratory or field-work, is accepted as equivalent to a course of twelve lectures.

Two Terminal Certificates gained within the prescribed time can be exchanged for a Sessional Certificate.

The Sessional Certificate is also awarded to students over seven-

teen years of age who (1) have attended and passed the prescribed examination on a course of not less than thirty-six language classes, and (2) have obtained a certificate (a) on a course of not less than twelve lectures on the history, philosophy, literature, and art of the nation whose language is studied in the class, or (b) on the prescribed course on one of these subjects at the Summer Meeting.

The SESSIONAL CERTIFICATE IN HONOURS is awarded to students who have (1) obtained a certificate of distinction in one of the two required courses, and (2) submitted to one of the lecturers whose course they have attended an essay on some subject involving advanced work. Provided that (a) the lecturer shall select or approve the subject, and (b) shall report to the Delegacy that the essay is of special merit.

3. The AFFILIATION CERTIFICATE is awarded to students at affiliated centres (and to other students not resident at affiliated centres, under the title of the Higher Certificate of Systematic Study), under the following conditions:—

The students must either within a single session or within a period of years approved by the Delegacy obtain

- (1) Certificates on courses comprising not less than seventy-two lectures and classes on subjects drawn from the Arts Group, and twenty-four lectures and classes on subjects drawn from the Science Group, *or*
- (2) Certificates on courses comprising not less than seventy-two lectures and classes on subjects drawn from the Science Group, and twenty-four lectures and classes on subjects drawn from the Arts Group.

In cases where the period of study extends over more than a single session the Courses must be arranged in a sequence approved by the Delegacy, and the Students must pass a general examination, conducted by the Delegacy, on the subject-matter of the seventy-two lectures and classes thus specified.

The Delegates accept, as part of the qualification for this certificate, certificates obtained by students on courses of University Extension Lectures delivered under the supervision of the University of Cambridge, Victoria University, and the London Society for

the Extension of University Teaching, provided that those courses have been drawn in the proper proportions from the two groups of subjects, and, together with the other qualifying courses, furnish, in the opinion of the Delegates, an educational sequence of study.

4. The VICE-CHANCELLOR'S CERTIFICATE is awarded to students who, in addition to having qualified for the Affiliation Certificate or the Higher Certificate of Systematic Study, shall pass or shall have passed an examination in (1) Arithmetic; (2) Euclid, Books I, II, III; (3) Algebra to Quadratic Equations, inclusive; and (4) Latin, and one of the following languages—Greek, French, German.

A certificate of having satisfied the examiners in these subjects in the Junior or Senior Local Examinations of the University of Oxford, or in the Junior, Senior, or Higher Local Examination of the University of Cambridge, or in the Higher or Lower Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Examination Board, or the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, shall suffice; but in the case of the Junior Local Examinations, no certificate shall be recognized which does not certify distinction in Mathematics and in one of the four languages mentioned; and in the case of the Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations no lower certificate shall be recognized which does not certify a first class in Mathematics and in one of the four languages mentioned.

The Vice-Chancellor's Certificate is accepted by the Education Department as excusing the holder from the King's Scholarship Examination.

The Education Department also gives marks in the King's Scholarship Examination (on certain conditions) to holders of University Extension Certificates.

The following are the regulations of the Department:

'Marks (maximum 125) are given for University Extension Certificates awarded during the year preceding the King's Scholarship Examination by the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, the University of Durham, the Victoria University, or the Universities Joint Board of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, after (1) a course of not less than twenty-four lectures and classes (of which the candidate claiming marks must have attended not less than twenty); (2) an examination by some



competent examiner other than the teacher or lecturer, on a subject connected with one of the following branches of knowledge :

- (a) English Language and Literature ;
- (b) Geography ;
- (c) History ;
- (d) Language ;

on condition—(1) that the subject chosen and a Syllabus of the Course of Lectures are previously submitted to, and approved by, the Department ; (2) that a candidate who obtains marks for any such certificate may not obtain marks for the corresponding subject in this Syllabus.'

\* \* N.B.—Provided that the final examination is held during the year preceding the King's Scholarship Examination and covers the subject-matter of the whole course, the lectures may be spread over two years.

From the list issued by the Delegates, any Local Committee may choose its lecturer and subjects. For the present, the Oxford Delegates do not superintend teaching in the London Postal District. In many parts of England, however, the Local Committees have formed federations, through which they negotiate with the Universities. These federations propose to engage the whole time of some lecturers, and hope to find themselves in a position to offer almost permanent employment to more than one teacher. The Courses are delivered on various topics, but at present the majority of the lectures are on historical, scientific, or literary subjects. The audiences vary in numbers and composition. Occasionally they rise as high as 900 to 1000, generally they consist of about 100. Most of the audiences are representative of the chief occupations and interests of the town. Sometimes, however, they consist almost entirely of ladies. At a few Centres, but only in the north of England, the audiences are made up wholly of working men.

There are, however, many students, living in towns or villages where no University Extension Teaching has yet been established, who desire guidance in their private reading. This large class is still further increased by those who, though regularly attending the lectures, wish to continue their studies during the intervals between

the Courses. In order to meet the needs of these persons, the Delegates have arranged means by which isolated students or groups of students can obtain private tuition by correspondence in History, Literature, Political Economy, and some branches of Natural Science. On payment of a fee of 10s., a student obtains a syllabus containing lists of suitable books, hints for the study of the subject with which he wishes to become acquainted, and the right of sending six essays to the leader of the 'Reading Circle' for criticism and correction.

From time to time new Reading Circles are organized with the design of enabling students more thoroughly to prepare themselves by previous reading for the Courses of Lectures delivered at the 'Summer Meeting.' This meeting, which was first held in 1888, and has since been repeated in 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1897, and 1899, takes place in Oxford in August, and has already become an important and useful feature of the University Extension system, and it is proposed in future to hold it biennially, the intervening meetings being generally held at Cambridge. It lasts about a month, this period being divided into two parts, of ten days and a fortnight respectively, for the benefit of those who cannot stay for the whole meeting. About 1000 University Extension students are present at each meeting. They attend Courses of Lectures which are delivered by Professors, resident Tutors, University Extension Lecturers, and others. Advantage is also taken of the presence of so many students to hold conferences on the practical details of University Extension work. The charge for a ticket admitting to the Lectures throughout the meeting is 30s.; a ticket available only for the first or second part of the meeting costs £1. The students choose their own lodgings from a list provided for the purpose, and defray the cost of their board and railway journey; but a number of Scholarships, amounting in all to about £50-£60 a year, are offered for competition among the poorer students, who without such aid would not be able to afford to attend the meeting. Through the munificence of Mr. T. Dixon-Galpin, £45 a year is offered in Scholarships for natives of, or residents in, the County of Dorset, and the County Council of Dorset has also offered from time to time valuable Scholarships to be held at the Summer Meeting.

The foregoing details show that any University Extension student who avails himself of the local Lectures, and of the educational advantages offered by the local Associations of Students, by the Reading Circles, and by the Summer Meeting, can secure continuous and systematic instruction in almost any subject for a yearly outlay not exceeding £10. It should be added that similar opportunities are provided by the University Extension systems of the University of Cambridge, the Victoria University, and the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, with all of which bodies the Oxford Delegates cordially co-operate in the common work of providing new facilities for the higher education of busy adults.

In this account of the system, a few words on the appointment of Lecturers will not be out of place. All the Lecturers are appointed by the Delegates. Every candidate must (1) have passed all examinations for a Degree in the University, (2) produce testimony of his competence to teach the subjects which he proposes to offer, (3) show evidence that he has lectured in public with success. If the candidate's application is provisionally approved by the Delegates, he is required to submit in writing a specimen syllabus of a course of Lectures, and subsequently to deliver one or more of the Lectures in Oxford as a trial course. No remuneration is given for the trial course, but if the Delegates, who attend the course, are satisfied with its subject-matter and delivery, the applicant's name and subjects are added to the list published by the Delegates, and circulated by them at the Lecture Centres. Two Colleges (Balliol and Christ Church) have elected senior lecturers to fellowships in view of their success in University Extension work. The Delegates are not at present in a position to guarantee regular, or any, employment to the Lecturers on their list, but the locality of the Lecture Centres and the subjects on which Courses are being given in the current session can be learnt from the *University Extension Journal* (Archibald Constable & Co.; London, 3d.). All other information, including the scale of remuneration for the different ranks of Lecturers, can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Delegates, University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

## IV. Women Students.

## I. EXAMINATIONS.

Women are not admitted to matriculation or graduation, but by Statutes passed in 1884 and subsequent years, the Delegates of Local Examinations are authorized to arrange for their admission to all the examinations for the B.A. and the D.Mus., the place of examination being, in all cases, Oxford. The names of those who pass are published in the *University Gazette*; of those who take Honours, also in the *University Calendar*. The Delegates also conduct an Honour Examination in Modern Languages, and a Higher Local Examination; both these are for Women only.

Women are admitted to any part of the First Public Examination and to any Final Honour Examination (except that in Natural Science) after passing one examination only, viz. either (1) Responsions, or (2) any Examination accepted by the University as exempting from Responsions, or the (3) Higher Local Examination (Arithmetic, two languages in Section A, Algebra (or Euclid) in Section D), or the (4) Oxford Senior Local Examination, with special certificate, which includes Arithmetic, Algebra (or Euclid), and two languages in Section C, or (5) any of the following examinations:—

(a) The Matriculation Examination of the University of London: (b) the Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge: (c) the Preliminary Examination in Arts of the Victoria University, if the Candidate has passed in the same Examination in two of the languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, and in Mathematics: (d) the Cambridge Higher Local Examinations, if the Candidate has passed in Group C and in two of the five languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian: (e) the Examination for Higher Certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, if the Candidate has obtained a Certificate showing that she has *either* (a) passed in two subjects of Group I and in Elementary Mathematics (provided that, if she has not satisfied the Examiners in all the necessary subjects at one and the same Examination, she has obtained a Certificate at each Examination), *or* (b) has obtained a letter stating that she has passed at the same Examination in two of the following languages, French (Unseen, Grammar and Composition), German (Unseen, Grammar and Composition), Latin (book, Grammar and Composition), Greek (book and Grammar), together with Arithmetic, and *either* Algebra *or* Euclid: (f) the Final Pass Examination of the Royal University of Ireland or the Honour Examination at the end of the first, second, or third year, if the Candidate has passed in two of the five languages, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, in Arithmetic, and in *either* Algebra *or* Euclid: (g) the Preliminary Examination for Arts of the Joint Board of Examiners of

the Scottish Universities, if the Candidate has passed in the same<sup>1</sup> Examination in two of the languages, Latin (Higher Standard), Greek (Higher Standard), French, German, Italian, and in Mathematics (Lower Standard).

They are admitted to any Final Pass School under the same conditions as members of the University or after passing the Higher Local Examination in two languages in section A, and either section D. 1. 2 (Algebra, Euclid), or E. 1. (Logic, Political Economy).

The names of Women candidates must *in all cases* be entered at the office of the Delegates, Merton Street, Oxford. No previous residence is required.

They are admitted to the Honours Examination in Modern Languages after passing any one of the examinations (1)–(5) mentioned above.

Candidates who have passed *either* one of the Examinations (1)–(5) specified on p. 283, *or* the Preliminary Examination for Students of Music, may offer themselves for the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Music, and may subsequently enter for the Second Examination for that Degree after complying with the prescribed conditions.

The 'Directions for Candidates for Degrees in Music' may be obtained from the Clerk of the Schools, Oxford.

### THE HIGHER LOCAL EXAMINATION.

The Higher Local Examination serves a triple purpose. It is a qualifying examination in place of Responsions. Women Students, especially non-resident students, who do not enter for any of the examinations of the University, use it as a Final Examination, being required to satisfy the Examiners in two languages (Sect. A) and in two other sections. It is also one of the alternative Examinations which qualify a candidate to enter for a Final Pass School.

There are three Examinations in each year, held in March, July, and December.

Further particulars as to all Examinations (whether conducted by

<sup>1</sup> The holder of a Graduation (Master of Arts) Diploma is relieved of the obligation to have passed in all the necessary subjects at one and the same Examination.

the University or by the Delegates of Local Examinations) to which women are admitted can be obtained from the Secretary to the Delegacy of Local Examinations, Merton Street, Oxford.

## II. TEACHING.

The teaching is mainly organized by the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, a body which includes, besides elected members, representatives of the Hebdomadal Council and of the Councils of Somerville College and the Women's Halls. The present officers are:—*President*, the Master of Balliol; *Hon. Secretaries*, A. Sidgwick, Esq., Miss Rogers; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mrs. R. Poole. *Office*, Clarendon Building, Broad Street, open from 11 to 1 from the Monday *before* to the Saturday *after* full Term.

Women who desire to attend lectures or to obtain private tuition should apply to Miss Rogers for information as to the courses open, fees, &c. A large number of University and College lectures is open to women whose names are sent in through her.

Women who wish to pursue a regular course of study are, as a rule, required to register themselves as students of the Association. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, but formal application must be made through the Principal of one of the Halls or of the Home Students. Students who have paid the requisite registration fees and passed a final examination of the University become life members of the Association, with power to vote at its meetings.

## III. FEES.

Fees for registration, lectures, and tuition are paid to the Treasurer of the Association. Fees for lectures vary from one to two guineas the course; fees for private tuition from £2 to £4 a term, for one hour a week.

## IV. THE B.A. COURSE.

The Association, besides its general Register, has opened a special register for entry of the names of those students of the Association who intend to take the full B.A. course. Such students must make application through their Principal, and must comply strictly with

the University regulations as to period of residence, and examinations.

Upon completion of the Honours course they are entitled to receive the B.A. diploma of the Association. Another diploma and a certificate are granted, upon application, to students who have taken Honours but not the full B.A. course. This applies only to Students in the Halls and to the Home Students—Somerville College giving its own Diplomas.

#### V. RESIDENCE.

Besides Somerville College there are three Halls for women students, each represented on the Association Council by its Principal and one other person. Particulars will be found below.

Association Students who do not reside in a Hall are called 'Home-Students,' and are under the care of a Principal and a Committee of the Council of the Association. Those who are not living with parents or guardians can be received into a private family at a charge of from £1 5s. to £2 12s. 6d. a week. The cost of lodgings in Oxford is from 10s. a week upwards; board may be reckoned at from 12s. a week.

Further information on all these points can be obtained from the Principal of the Home-Students, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8 Merton Street, Oxford.

#### VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Nettleship Library, founded in memory of Mr. H. Nettleship, late Professor of Latin, is open to members and students of the Association without charge.

Students can obtain loans for educational expenses from the Bertha Johnson Loan Fund, founded to commemorate the services of Mrs. A. H. Johnson, formerly Secretary to the Association; and also occasionally grants in aid of fees.

The Calendar, containing the names of members and students of the Association, and other information, is published at the close of each year, and can be obtained at the Office.

Information as to the conditions of residence at the Halls may be obtained from the Lady Principals; some of the most important are the following:—

**Lady Margaret Hall.**

The Hall was founded in 1879 ; it provides for Women Students availing themselves of the teaching supplied by the 'Association for Promoting the Higher Education of Women in Oxford,' and desirous of obtaining a University education, the protection and training of an academical house conducted according to the principles of the Church of England, but with full provision for the liberty of those who are not members of that Church.

Each student has a room to herself, but meals are in common. There are a Chapel and a Library. Students who can swim are allowed the use of a boat on the Cherwell.

Names for entrance must be sent to the Lady Principal, Miss Wordsworth (Vacation address, Lincoln). Students are required to give a reference satisfactory to the Lady Principal. In the case of those who have been in any other place of education a letter of recommendation from its authorities will be required.

Responsions, the First University Examination for Women, or one of its equivalents, are accepted in lieu of an Entrance Examination ; if none of these have been passed an Entrance Examination of the same standard is insisted on.

Three or more Scholarships tenable at the Hall, from £25 to £50 a year for three years, are awarded after an examination in March. Candidates for Scholarships who have not passed Responsions, London Matriculation, &c. (or obtained an equivalent certificate), will be required to show that their attainments correspond to the standard of such examinations. The Scholarship of £50 is only given to a candidate who can prove need of pecuniary aid. (Candidates may have board and lodging at the Hall during the examination week ; application should be made to Miss Wordsworth.)

The usual subjects of examination are Classics, Modern Languages and History, Mathematics, English Literature, Chemistry and Physics, Logic and Political Economy.

Candidates are requested to send their names, references, and subject for examination, not later than Feb. 1, to Miss Wordsworth, or to Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 8 Merton Street, Oxford.

The charges of the Hall are £25 a Term, or £75 a year, exclusive



of expenses strictly personal. Sisters or others willing to share the same room will be allowed a reduction of charge. Fees for instruction are not included in the charges of the Hall; they usually amount to about £26 per annum.

Students are expected to give three months' notice before leaving; failing this they will be liable to be charged for the ensuing Term.

Terms of residence correspond with those of the University.

Students are not allowed to reside for less than an academical year without special leave, and are expected to take a University Examination.

### **Somerville College.**

Founded as Somerville Hall, 1879. Incorporated, 1881. Style changed to Somerville College, 1894.

Applications for admission must be addressed to the Principal, Miss Maitland. Applicants must give references and satisfy the Principal that they are qualified to profit by the course of study in Oxford.

The following Scholarships will be offered for competition in April, 1901:—

I. The Clothworkers' Scholarship of £50 a year, tenable at the College for three years.

II. The Mary Conybeare Scholarship of £50 a year for Classics, tenable at the College for three or four years.

III. A College Scholarship of £40 a year for two years.

IV. One or two Exhibitions of not less than £25 a year.

Candidates will be examined in *one only* of the following subjects:—

1. Languages.
2. History.
3. English Language and Literature.
4. Mathematics.
5. Natural Science.

For particulars application should be made to the Principal. All candidates will be required to write an English Essay.

The charges of the College for board and lodging, tuition, lectures, library, and registration, amount to £92 6s. per annum, or £30 15s. 4d. per Term. There are some rooms at £86 yearly (£28 13s. 4d. per Term), and a few cottage rooms at £78 (£26 per Term). These fees cover all educational expenses except Examination fees payable to the University. Terms of residence correspond with those of the University.

Students are required to pass either Responsions (p. 126), the Examination for Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board in two languages and mathematics (p. 283), or one of the Examinations accepted by the University or by the Delegates as equivalent to either of these (pp. 130, 284), before coming into residence. Exceptional arrangements are made for students from America or the Colonies.

Students are expected to take Honours, and are required to give three months' notice before leaving.

### St. Hugh's Hall.

St. Hugh's Hall was founded in 1886. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Principal, Miss C. A. E. Moberly.

The Hall is intended for Members of the Church of England. No student is admitted under seventeen years of age, and satisfactory references are required before admission. Students are expected to give three months' notice before leaving.

Candidates for admission are required to pass Responsions, or the First Examination for Women, or an equivalent recognized by the Delegates of Local Examinations, before coming up. Under special circumstances an entrance examination in four subjects—i.e. two languages (Latin, Greek, French, or German); Arithmetic and Euclid or Algebra—may be accepted.

All students are expected to read for some University examination; exemption from this rule can only be obtained after special application to the Council.

The three Terms of residence correspond with those of the University.

The tutorial and lecturing staff is that of the Association for the Education of Women, and students are admitted to all the lectures

provided by the Association, and to most of those given in the University.

The charges for board, lodging, tuition, lectures, library, and registration are £70, £80, and £90 a year, according to the size and convenience of the rooms occupied.

A Scholarship of £25 is offered annually for competition in June. The 'Clara Evelyn Mordan' Scholarship of £40 is awarded every third year. Both are tenable for three years. The examination for Scholarships is held, in conjunction with that of Lady Margaret Hall, in June. Candidates for St. Hugh's Hall should apply to Miss Moberly. They can be received at the Hall during the examination on a payment of 3*s.* 6*d.* per day.

#### **St. Hilda's Hall.**

St. Hilda's Hall was founded in 1893 by Miss Dorothea Beale, Principal of the Cheltenham Ladies' College.

It was incorporated under the Companies' Acts (1862-1895) in 1896, and was admitted to recognition and representation on the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in the same year.

The Hall is conducted according to the principles of the Church of England, without restrictions upon the liberty of members of other denominations.

Separate rooms are provided for each student.

Application for admission should be made to the Principal, Mrs. Burrows.

References are required, and applicants must satisfy the Principal that they are prepared to enter upon a definite course of study.

Responsions or the First Examination for Women are accepted as an equivalent for an Entrance Examination. Otherwise an Entrance Examination is required.

There are Scholarships and Exhibitions, of which a certain number are reserved for old pupils of the Cheltenham Ladies' College.

The Hall Fees are £25 per Term.

Fees for lectures and tuition are separately charged, and vary from about £15 to £25 per annum.

Students are required to give a term's notice before leaving the Hall.

### V. Delegacy for the Training of Teachers.

In 1892 the University established this Delegacy, with a view to encouraging the training at the University of teachers in the public elementary schools. It is recognized by the Education Department as the Committee of a Day Training College, and hence it is now possible for a teacher to use his Government allowance of £25 for residence in Oxford during three years. Students of the Day Training College are required to matriculate either as members of a College or Hall or as Non-Collegiate Students. In order to facilitate the passing of the examinations necessary for a degree, the Board of Education exempts those who pass certain University examinations in any year from the whole of the examinations in Part II of the Syllabus for that year. All work necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Board of Education is arranged by the Master of Method.

Candidates for admission must be *either* (1) men who have obtained a First Class in the King's Scholarship Examination, and who either produce evidence that they have passed in Latin in the King's Scholarship Examination, or pass an examination of the Delegacy in Latin of about the same standard as that of the King's Scholarship Examination; *or* (2) men over 18 years of age who have passed within the two years preceding the proposed date of admission, one of the examinations approved by the Board of Education for this purpose, and who either produce evidence that they have passed Latin in the above-mentioned examination, or pass an examination of the Delegacy in Latin.

The Board of Education now recognizes the following examinations as equivalents to the King's Scholarship Examination—

(a) The Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board in subjects approved by the Board of Education.

(b) The Oxford University Senior Local Examination (Honours), in subjects approved by the Board of Education.

Men who have obtained a Second Class in the King's Scholarship Examination can only be admitted on condition of their having passed Responsions or an Examination exempting from Responsions before entrance.

There may also be admitted (1) any graduate or person qualified

to become a graduate in Arts or Science of any University in the United Kingdom who wishes to enter the College for a year's training in the course prescribed for students of the second year ; (a) any certificated teacher who has not previously been trained during two years, and who wishes to enter the College for a year's training in the course prescribed for students of the second year. Such certificated teachers are required to have passed Responsions or an examination exempting from Responsions before admission.

All Candidates must produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and health, and must sign a declaration that they intend *bona fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in a public elementary school.

The residence required to satisfy the requirements of the University and the Department is under thirty weeks in the year.

All further particulars can be obtained on application to Reginald Carter, Esq., Lincoln College, Oxford, to whom applications for admission to the Training College should be addressed.

## VI. Oxford Appointments Committee.

This Committee was constituted in 1892, every College supplying one member.

The Committee recommends members of the University of Oxford for all kinds of Educational, Literary, Administrative, or Business posts, permanent or temporary, and keeps a list of those who wish to be Masters, Tutors, Examiners, Secretaries, Editors, Sub-Editors, Reviewers, Leader-writers, Librarians, &c. All communications should, as a rule, be addressed to the Secretary, Appointments Committee; but they may, if confidential, be directed to the Chairman, for whom they will then be reserved.

The Office of the Committee is in the Old Clarendon Building, Broad Street, and is open from 9.45-11.45 A.M. (Registered address for telegrams 'Appointments, Oxford.')

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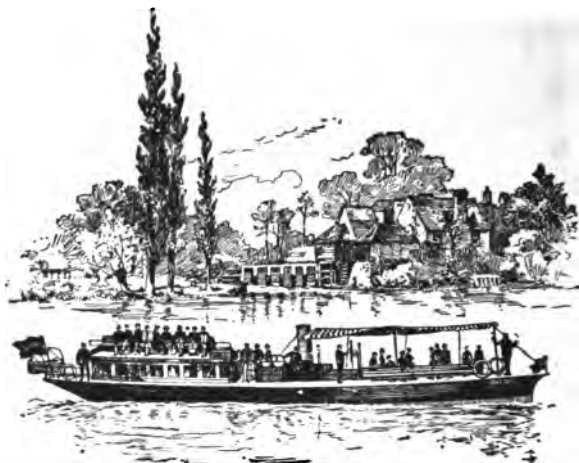
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